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RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

BY HENRY SYLVESTER NASH.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Boston in 1803. He is a Puritan of the Puritans. Eighth in a line of Calvinistic ministers, he is heir direct to a patent of intellectual nobility. The founder of the line, the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, being "thoroughed" out of England, crossed the sea, tarried for a while in Cambridge, and then "moved up further into the woods," to found Concord. "He was noted even among Puritans," says Tyler, "for the superlative stiffness of his Puritanism, his austere looks, his incredible brevity of hair." Withal he was a scholar and an author, a worthy first in the long succession of elaborators of sublime, though remorseless divinity, upon whose ponderous earnestness and massive self-respect, as upon sunken piles, the great idealist's character is builded.

In the Latin School, and in Harvard, where he entered in 1817, Mr. Emerson was more distinguished in the library than in the

recitation-room, noted less for high scholarship than for wide and varied reading. He took no special honors, but he was laureate to the Class of 1821. After some years' work as a teacher, he entered the ministry, and in 1829 was settled as associate pastor of the Second Unitarian Church of Boston. But in 1832, failing to carry his congregation with him in his views of the Lord's Supper, he resigned. He returned from a visit to England in 1833 to remove to Concord. There he has since resided.

Concord is the Grasmere of America, and in a very general sense Mr. Emerson may be called America's Wordsworth. By robustness of nature and keenness of insight, he at once took a front rank amongst the men and women of a new school. Transcendentalism lay hidden everywhere, like Mayflowers, under the decaying leafage of a dead theology. It was the spring-time of the awakened genius of New England. Idealism was preached with the fervor of a new gospel, and Mr. Emerson was most active among the preachers. He began lecturing in 1834. From this time on not a year passed that he did not address mechanics and theological students, reform congresses, historical clubs, and collegiate societies. He first drew marked attention from the public by his address to the Divinity School in 1838. He became a leading contributor to *The Dial*, established in 1840, and, during the last two of its four years, was its editor. A first series of his essays was published in 1841, a second in 1844. A collection of poems followed in 1846. Three years later he paid a second visit to England, lecturing and sight — or better, insight — seeing. What he saw was published to the world in 1856.

Much that he has written is portfolio work, and the fate of portfolios will be its portion. But the great spirit of protestant idealism, which his work embodies, cannot die while the ark of the national covenant is undelivered from the hands of the materializing philistinism which degrades the American people.

Mr. Emerson has been called a "mystic." It is clear, from what has been said, that the restraining graces of common sense inspire his mysticism. When he "moved up into the woods," he did not seek a mossy cell of meditative solitude, but a study chamber. Jonathan Edwards did not write and preach with more assurance of a calling than he does. His interest in the world is keen, his sympathy with the oppressed in every land hearty. Philosopher and poet as he is, he has not forgotten to be, with all his great might, a man.

In theology, Mr. Emerson is a Spinoza set to music. What the one is by virtue of reason, the other is by virtue of imagination. Both worship Nature. But Spinoza worships in a cell, Emerson in a grand cathedral, with mountain walls, sky roof, and meadow floors. Nature in the preraphaelitic sense is adored by neither; they leave that to Egyptian babies and Alderney cows. Nature, to Mr. Emerson, is the veil of a world-soul. He lifts the veil with no timid hand. His confidence in the powers of the human intellect is as supreme as his love for the beautiful is ardent. By consequence he is an apostle of self-culture, and a disciple of the most thoroughgoing optimism. Herein lies his greatest charm, his restfulness and hopefulness. It is a charm which the Americans, slowest of all to recognize it, will in time come most profoundly to appreciate.

Mr. Emerson is in his seventy-ninth year. His activity has never abated. Two of his best-known works, "Letters and Social Aims," and "Society and Solitude," came out quite recently. His fame is spread over two continents. But more grateful to him than that must be the full-handed reverence which men of all shades of opinion offer to a long life clothed in the beauty of transparent sincerity, the tenderness of an unfeigned love for his kind, and the nobility of a great-souled devotion to the truth. He has written true poetry, but none so true as the unsung poetry of his character. Thousands who do not follow him to Concord esteem and love him, seeing in his picture the illuminated text of his nature,—

> "True and tender, and brave and just,
> That men might honor and women trust."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

BY FREDERIC ALLISON TUPPER.

THERE 'S something strong and true in every word
Traced by thy magic pen of living steel;
Not simply do we read thy lines, — we feel
The majesty and power of thoughts that stirred
The ocean of thy genius; we have heard
In breathless awe the grandly thunderous peal
Of white-plumed surges that with splendid zeal
Did rush in knightly guise huge wrongs to gird.
Thy words are poems, epics are thy lines;
Yet summer sweetness melloweth thy verse,
And we are lulled by murmurs of a sea
Upon whose bosom soft the soul reclines,
Feels the loved heart-beat of our mother-nurse,
And heavenward gazes, lost in reverie.

ELMWOOD: THE HOME OF LOWELL.

BY JOHN HOLMES.

IT is singular that as the surface of literature enlarges more and more beyond the capacity of man's perusal, the demand for elaborate research and minute information on every topic worthy of record rather increases than abates. With all its overwhelming accumulation of print, the world seems every day more anxious that no matter capable of becoming historic shall escape record, and at the same time fixes a higher standard of thoroughness in research and minuteness of detail. The department of Biography feels as much as any other the eager avarice of the present day in regard to readable matter. Formerly it waited for the decease of its subject, embalmed him, and deposited him in a literary grave suited to his dimensions. Now it requests him to consider himself temporarily deceased for the purpose of a friendly commemoration; and admits him to a private view of his own obsequies, in which all that is melancholy is omitted. The measure for an immortal vesture, taken by kindly hands, the friendly incense burned, the praise bestowed while one has yet the power to enjoy it, make the whole a highly agreeable process. We could not blame the central personage if he privately should shed a luxurious tear over his own virtues and genius. These reflections are suggested by a late able estimate of the works and genius of James Russell Lowell, and may serve to bring us, with an artistic surprise, in view of his residence, of which we have a few words to say.

We might infer from the vigorous development of Mr. Lowell's genius that the surrounding influences of the place where he was born, and still resides, were favorable, but we can also demonstrate the fact. The house itself indicated three great periods. It was built by a prosperous Loyalist, used as a soldiers' hospital during the Revolutionary war, and afterward inhabited by one of the early Governors of the independent State of Massachusetts. The situation, quite solitary

and decidedly rural, favored that accurate acquaintance with birds and trees which Mr. Lowell has often shown himself to possess, — an accomplishment befitting a poet.

The view from the south side of the house was peculiarly congenial to the poetic temperament. The marshes of the river Charles offered that rare luxury in New England scenery, an extensive level, while at no great distance a range of softly rounded hills looked disdainfully down on the tame surface which competed with them for preference. We see in his writings how fondly the sober hue of the marsh grass had impressed itself on the future poet.

In winter the river threw up great masses of ice, which offered a truly Arctic scene in miniature. Occasionally a very high tide overflowed the whole extent of marsh, isolating and imperilling the great stacks of salt hay but slightly raised above the ground, and suggesting disastrous inundation. Over in Sweet Auburn (then so called) was a lovely solitude, with well-grown woods, one quite commanding hill, and one broad, level, grassy avenue. The grounds surrounding the house formed an interior solitude, where the singing of the wind through a belt of pines sounded the key note of all the vague associations that lay in the young creative mind. Mr. Lowell was just not too late to see a fair representation of the old Puritan life, something modified by time, but not yet impaired by any great religious schism, by immigration, or the more rapid and extended communication by railroad. He was in time to catch in perfection the old New England dialect and pronunciation. It was thus that, when the poetic afflatus came, it brought the vision of all beautiful natural objects, dreamy murmurs, and jubilant songs of summer, fresh from nature's woods and birds; when to young visions of poetic delight succeeded the harsh aspect of wrongs to be rebuked, the poet became complete. He struck with firm hand notes to which even his enemies were fain to listen, and revealed the strong man and wise patriot under the garb of the pleasant minstrel.

ELMWOOD: THE HOME OF LOWELL.

PREPARATION FOR THE EPISCOPAL MINISTRY; "ELECTIVE" AND "SCIENTIFIC" SYSTEMS.

BY REV. GEORGE ZABRISKIE GRAY, D. D.[1]

THE process of preparation for the ministry of the Episcopal Church has peculiarities bearing on some questions pertaining to theological study which are under discussion at the present time. In other denominations, especially in those of the Congregational polity, from the nature of the case, the person seeking the ministry pursues his preparation free and uncontrolled. His very intention may be unknown until he receives a call to a church and enters upon his duties. Therefore, to such a person, all kinds and methods of study, and all sorts of theological schools, are open for his choice.

But in the Episcopal Church, although not in it alone, from the nature and spirit of its organization and from its view of the ministry, the case is just the reverse. The matter is settled as follows, by its canons.

The Church, as we shall see, requires, under ordinary circumstances at least, three years' notice of an intention to enter its ministry, and also prescribes all the steps which are to be taken during that period. First, the person must have been confirmed. Therein he makes a profession of personal religion and of his acceptance of the Christian faith, as well as of his allegiance to this Church. Then, with a commendatory letter from his rector, if he has one, he applies to the Bishop of the diocese where he is a legal resident, for admission as "postulant for Holy Orders." If accepted, he may remain in this position a shorter or longer time, and from it he may withdraw, if he changes his mind.

If he resolves to persevere in his intention, he then applies to be admitted a "candidate for Holy Orders." I ought to say that I shall pursue the normal steps, for, in certain exceptional cases, modifications may be made as to requirements regarding both time and literary conditions. But ordinarily the applicant must meet requirements, personal and literary, as follows. He must submit to the Standing Committee of the Diocese a certificate, signed by certain specified clergymen and laymen, testifying to his religious character, his attachment to this Church, and his fitness for its ministry. He must also present to the Bishop a diploma of some respectable college, or else be examined in the English language and literature, logic, rhetoric, mental and moral science, physics, history, Latin, and Greek. If the Standing Committee and the Bishop are satisfied, the applicant is accepted as a candidate for orders. Now begins his preparation, properly speaking, for the ministry. He must remain a candidate three years, unless that period is shortened for good cause, or unless he seeks only the diaconate. But, as a rule, all seek the full ministry, or the presbyterate, and are held to the full time.

During these years, the candidate is to study "under the direction of the Bishop," and the course of study is laid down for him by the laws that specify the examinations for which he must prepare. It must embrace these branches: the Bible in its original languages, Christian Evidences and Ethics, Systematic Divinity, Church History and Polity, the Prayer Book, the Constitution and Canons of the Church, and of his own diocese. And, beyond this, the candidate must pay due regard to the list of books on these topics set forth by the Bishops for his use, or depart from it only "for more recent equivalents."

These studies may be pursued in private,

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but of course, as a rule, the candidate avails himself of the help of a theological school. Yet, on the one hand, the Bishop's advice may be exercised in the selection of an institution, and, further, the diploma it may give does not carry any canonical weight when he seeks ordination at the hands of the ecclesiastical authorities.

When the three years are expiring, he is to make due application for ordination, and must satisfy the authorities as to his character, and his fitness for the ministry, by specified testimonials, and by prescribed examinations. Then he may be ordained deacon, if he is twenty-one years old, and, after a year, unless there be good reason for reducing that delay to six months, he may be ordained priest, if he is twenty-four years old.

Such, then, are the steps by which alone, apart from unessential modifications for unusual cases, a man can attain to the ministry of the Episcopal Church. They will be judged stringent by those used to less strongly organized forms of Christianity, but it is the course this Church prescribes to secure the kind of ministry it wishes. The idea of a virtual probation of three years is allied to its conception of the ministry, as a calling for life to a distinct order in the Church, from which there is no resignation, the only way out of it being by deposition. But the chief aim of this statement has been to show the bearing of this process upon, first, the "elective system," which is advocated for theological study in some quarters. It will be seen, at once, that this cannot be pursued by the candidate in the sense of freely choosing his studies. They are chosen for him by the Church, when it lays down the branches in which he must prepare himself, and to pursue any other curriculum, supposing he were allowed to do so, would leave him, at the end, unqualified for the ordination examinations; although of course he may select additional studies, or pay especial attention to any on the list, if he can do so without sacrificing the prescribed work. Now, it follows from this that a theological school under Episcopalian auspices, or any course of instruction that can really be of service to a candidate for its ministry, must be one which instructs in the branches specified, and so instructs that he may be made ready for the examinations to which he must submit at the hands of the Bishop and the chaplains when he seeks to be ordained. It would seem that, *mutatis mutandis*, this would be true with reference to any denomination that has a settled creed, and rules and regulations for admission to its ministry.

As to the "scientific method" in the study of theology, as this term is often used, meaning the uncommitted investigation of religions and churches, it cannot, of course, find place in the curriculum which presupposes the choice of an ecclesiastical home and field of labor. Any such study would have to precede, and be followed up by, the three years of preparation which this Church prescribes for all who seek its ministry. As to that supposed necessity for a prolonged inquiry before forming any conclusions in religious matters, which is apparently at the basis of the method referred to, and which is urged by some advocates, the rules that have been set forth seem to imply the position that it is not conceded, under normal circumstances. They evidently proceed upon the principle that by this time some things are settled, and that any man who is able to graduate at a college, and who has the personal religious experience which is the first requisite in considering entrance upon the ministry, ought to be able to make up his mind as to the questions at issue, without a *de novo* and laborious investigation. This Church undoubtedly insists that religious science has reached some fixed conclusions, just as, for instance, astronomy has done. It cannot consent to what Bunsen calls "looking upon the hard-won inheritance of centuries as having no real existence." But if, owing to conceivable circumstances, any one needs this preliminary study, then let him make it by all means, and the authorities of this Church will aid him, if he seeks their advice. But if he does not seek it, then he must not think that these authorities will be ready to admit that the position

of the Church had been properly presented to him, in case of his deciding adversely to it, and in favor of some other ministry. For it is at least questionable whether any one, who is not in sympathy with it, can put that position rightly before an inquirer, or in such a way as can be accepted.

But, although this scheme excludes, as the terms are frequently used, the "elective" system, and also the "scientific" method, except as the latter may be presupposed, yet within consistent limits there is room for both the exercise of choice in studies and for free inquiry. As there may be opportunity for the selection of additional studies, or for devoting especial effort to certain ones in the curriculum, so there is a wide range of doctrine where the candidate is left at liberty to form his own opinions. Starting from the fixed point of the broad and catholic faith, which is held to be as truly scientific a proceeding as starting in any department of study from the fixed point of settled positions, the Church tells him conscientiously to seek conclusions upon the many questions that are regarded by it as matters of opinion and not of faith. Such as the *rationale* of Christ's mediation, the mode of inspiration, predestination, the theory of the sacraments, the prerogatives of the ministry, eschatology, and many others which separate various sects, but which are open to discussion with us. In regard to these, without departure from proper conditions, the student is allowed opportunity for hesitation in forming convictions, and for difference of decision, which cannot be conceded as to what is of the essence of the Christian religion, or the general outline of the proper order of the Church. And in such inquiry advisers or instructors of candidates are expected fairly and kindly to lend their assistance, as they will do, unless they are partisans who mistake private views for the essentials of belief.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN METHODS OF TEACHING.

BY G. STANLEY HALL, PH. D.

THE increase of interest in education in our Commonwealth, and in some degree throughout the country, during the past two years, furnishes to all who can influence educational standards, methods, or aims an extremely rare opportunity for advantageous work. The state of interest in schools of all kinds is, in some sense, as Kant said, a sensitive barometer of the degree of national culture. The higher the intellectual development of a country, the more expensive and important the work of education becomes, and the more imperative the need of economizing not only mental but physical energy during the long teachable period of human infancy. The number and openness of those channels through which the knowledge of the cultivated classes can pass down and make itself felt among the ignorant, and the means by which the wisdom of age can be made essentially available for youth, is especially important in a republic, ruled by the average mind. For a faithful and efficient teacher every shade of anxiety about place or pay, and all the tension of discipline, are, by the law of the conservation of mental energy, so much lost from his or her proper work of instruction, — a fact which legislatures, supervisors, and school boards should never lose sight of. On the other hand, as school systems improve, there must of course be more machinery, and with it the tendency to monotony and routine, of the degrading influences of which all teachers complain, must increase. That the need of counteracting these tendencies is now almost universally felt in some way, is thus most hopeful and timely. This can, of course, be done only by some further advance toward the practical solution of the old question, always recurring with increasing urgency, — How far can teaching be taught, or how far can it

become a profession? If the present interest in education is to bear practical fruit, it should lead to a searching scrutiny of the work done in our normal schools.

The impulse to which these owe their origin came more or less directly from Cousin's famous report on the state of public instruction in Prussia in 1832, and Guizot's bill the next year. In urging this remarkable measure, by which German systems were introduced throughout France, the passage of which was all the more magnanimous in view of the animosity then felt toward Germany, Cousin said: "The true greatness of a people does not consist in borrowing nothing from others, but in borrowing all that is good, and in perfecting what it appropriates. It were pusillanimity to reject a thing for no other reason than that it had been thought good by others." The improved plan of normal instruction thus adopted in France was soon inaugurated in England, and in 1839 in this country.

Respectable as our own normal schools are, they have never and nowhere flourished as in Germany. One, and perhaps the chief, reason is that the subjects of pedagogy and psychology, including ethics, which are quite fundamental in normal instruction there, are taught either very poorly or not at all elsewhere. If teaching is ever to develop a professional or scientific side, it must be strictly and solely in the line of these studies. The detailed and enthusiastic study of the lives and methods of eminent educators, from Comenius, and perhaps from Plato, down to the present in German normal schools, cultivates a professional spirit, — goes far towards supplying the place of that experience which would restrain tyros from spoiling children and schools in learning their trade, or in experimenting with "original" methods, the errors of which were long since demonstrated by the most costly of all experiments, and sifts out the choice material for a subsequent philosophy of teaching. This last is the chief thing. Practice is worthless without some theory, but methods have no value in themselves; they are like "cheap arches overhead in tunnelling a sand-bank, which serve to keep off the falling sand while the work goes on beneath." Without a good deal of scholarship and mental power they are often damaging, and even with these are often perverted unless original. All so-called "normal methods" rest upon a scheme of the mental faculties and order of their growth, and although it cannot be denied that almost any method is better than none, the thing is to get down and back into the child's mind, as only the psychological genius of a Pestalozzi, or a teacher of sympathetic nature, can do. To do this perhaps the very fact of knowing little, and having learned that by the hardest, as Pestalozzi did, was an actual advantage, but it is a psychological advantage of a more scientific sort to have had a long period of continuous intellectual growth as a basis of inference how the minds of older children grow.

If, for instance, a teacher has imbibed the old theory of innate ideas, as taught in so many of our colleges, he is liable to overrate the power of the child's mind in certain directions, to believe that the soul grasps moral or intellectual truths by a rapid act of "pure intellection," to teach principles, e. g. rules of grammar or arithmetic, before concrete facts: while if he believes, with Locke, that the mind is a page of white paper on which nothing is written save what enters through the senses, the methods are reversed. If, with Fröbel, he assumes the child to be a plant, and himself only a gardener, he will have little in common with Herbart, whose philosophy is that of a very large proportion of the German teachers of to-day, who regarded the mind as a block of marble, and the teacher as a sculptor, who could give it any shape whatever; or he may even accept Jacotot's maxim that all children are alike educable. The deductive apriorist assumes only to furnish, repair, decorate, or at most enlarge the house, while the empiricist assumes to build it. The extreme evolutionist tends to narrow the scope of education. Heredity, in the broad conception of those who "draw most heavily on the bank of Time," seems too imposing a principle for educational methods to resist. The concep-

tion that all that is acquired in the long experience of the ancestral line is innate in the offspring tends towards, though it by no means reaches, the educational scepticism of Schopenhauer, who said that the intellect was so imperfect that it could at best become only a flickering candle or will-o'-the-wisp to shed a faint ray of light upon the all-controlling will, a view which would make education essentially impossible. The fact is, all philosophy becomes practical in the field of education as nowhere else. The pedagogical theories of Kant, Fichte, Hegel, Schleiermacher, Comte, as well as those of Richter, Spencer, Bain, and the rest, all have their facets of truth. The human mind is so vastly complex, so variable in different moods, temperaments, ages, etc., that any acute student of its phenomena can hardly fail to see and say new and helpful things for a teacher about it. Hence, again, the tendency of any *one* system of philosophy to become a narrowing hobby, and the necessity for educators to limit, qualify, temper, and test one theory by another, and never to forget that all are partial and relative.

The teacher lives in the midst of undisguised psychic nature as does no one else, and his success is in proportion to his ability to order and master the facts before him, to analyze motives, and to resist the constant tendency to regard and make juvenile too much like adult life. If he would study, for example, the effects of punishment on old and young in the same class, the relations of temperament or sex to progress in different studies, the influence of growth on intellectual achievement, the comparative success in life or ability of those pupils who leave school early to those who stay, — the influence of the parent's calling, of excellent or defective senses, of religion, of nationality, — the influence of good clothes on self-respect, of polite habits on self-control, — the effects of familiarity or dignity on his part, — why it is that on certain days all goes hard, etc., — his interest in his work, his insight into the nature of his pupils, the dignity of his profession, and the cause of science, would all be advanced. The careful and thoughtful treatment of any one of the very many questions of this character, though far harder than to write an average text-book or treatise on education, is far more valuable, and could be accomplished by Quetelet's graphic method of moral statistics by hundreds of teachers here. Such subjects especially as the relations of body and soul, as shown in the great *rôle* of hunger, fear, and fatigue in children, by the fact, for instance, that a tired child, instead of sitting, will often play all the harder, and if excited rarely wants what it needs, but will cry for a picture-book if it is hungry; the nature, changes, and regimen of adolescence; incipient morbid traits, manifest often in such idiosyncrasies as fear of harmless animals, dislike of a species of food, excessive bashfulness and self-consciousness, which need the most careful treatment, the proper distinction between the mistakes of ignorance and those of fertile and incipiently original minds, — these things show that the principles of education are to be found only in the psycho-physiological nature of childhood. The psychologist and the teacher ought to be able to help each other materially.

But pedagogy is a larger term than didactics, for it includes training or discipline in its broadest sense. Nearly all ethical questions become practical here, just as psychological ones are latent and determining for methods of teaching. The reverence of knowledge for its own sake is superstitious. Ignorance is preferable to knowledge which does not affect life, and the object of discipline is to make it practical. Frequent and indiscriminate blame or punishment is no worse than frequent and indiscriminate commendation or reward. Children's pleasures should be simple and monotonous, and the object of discipline is to avoid punishment. Even corporal punishment is justifiable, not as daily food, but as a medicine always at hand against emergency, and to be so applied that the sense of moral shame may be more acute than the physical pain, and so as to cause a healthy reaction of conscience. To apply it so frequently and ignorantly as many women teachers do, is demoralizing; to dispense with it entirely is affectation.

DR. GREGORY'S PROLEGOMENA TO TISCHENDORF'S LAST CRITICAL EDITION OF THE GREEK TESTAMENT.

BY PROFESSOR EZRA ABBOT, D. D.

IT is a remarkable circumstance that the two most eminent critical editors of the Greek New Testament in the present century, Tischendorf and Tregelles, should have been alike disabled by a sudden and fatal illness from completing their tasks. A shock of paralysis, from which he never recovered, struck the pen from the hand of Dr. Tregelles, while engaged (in 1870) in revising the concluding chapters of the book of Revelation; and though by the aid of friends the sixth part of his great work, completing his edition of the text of the New Testament, was issued in 1872, he was unable to prepare the promised Prolegomena or Critical Introduction, describing the authorities used, and the principles followed in editing the text. It was not till 1879, more than four years after his death, that Part VII., "Prolegomena, and Addenda and Corrigenda," completing the edition in a manner necessarily unsatisfactory, was issued under the superintendence of Dr. F. J. A. Hort, the first part of the work having been published as far back as 1857. The "Prolegomena" finally printed consisted merely of extracts from former works of Dr. Tregelles, pieced together in such a way as to answer in some measure the purpose intended.

Tischendorf was happily able to complete the first two volumes of his eighth and most important critical edition of the Greek Testament, containing the text and notes, issued at intervals, in eleven parts, from October, 1864, to 1872; but the stroke of apoplexy on the 5th of May, 1873, which ultimately caused his death, December 7th, 1874, prevented his leaving even any rough sketch of the Prolegomena to this great edition. For a year and a half after Tischendorf's death his literary executors endeavored in vain to find some one in Germany who would prepare the critical Introduction essential to the completeness of the edition; but the pre-eminence of Tischendorf in the special department to which he had devoted his life seemed to have discouraged and distanced all rivalship among his countrymen, and no German scholar could be procured at once competent and willing to assume the task. It was indeed hoped and expected at one time that Dr. Oscar von Gebhardt, now librarian of the University of Göttingen, and favorably known by his edition of the "Codex Venetus," and by his share in the excellent edition of the "Patres Apostolici," by Gebhardt, Harnack, and Zahn, would undertake the work; but this hope was disappointed.

It is an interesting fact that an *American* scholar, Dr. Caspar René Gregory, was finally selected and persuaded to undertake the very responsible task of preparing the Prolegomena to this edition of the Greek Testament, the most important which has appeared in the present century. Dr. Gregory, born at Philadelphia in the year 1846, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania at the age of seventeen, for some years a teacher in a classical school, a graduate also of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, where he took a four years' course, has been a student at Leipzig since 1873, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from that University in 1876. While at Leipzig he has written articles for the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and other periodicals, and translated Luthardt's work on the origin of the Fourth Gospel, to which he added a bibliography of the literature of the subject, compiled with extraordinary care and thoroughness. He also translated Luthardt's Commentary on the Gospel of John, in three volumes octavo. He has prepared, from the beginning, the excellent

Bibliography of current theological literature, which forms one of the most valuable parts of each number of Schürer's *Theologische Literaturzeitung*, established in 1876. His sketch of the life of Tischendorf, published in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for January, 1876, is the best which has been written; and this, combined with the high distinction which he had won at Leipzig as a scholar remarkable for thoroughness and accuracy, doubtless led to his selection for the work referred to, though the textual criticism of the New Testament was not a subject to which he had particularly devoted himself.

Though other literary engagements, and also ill health, have delayed beyond expectation the completion of Dr. Gregory's work, begun in the summer of 1876, all interested in Biblical studies will be glad to know that it is now passing through the press of Giesecke and Devrient at Leipzig, and that there is reason to hope that it may be finished in the course of the present year. It will form an octavo volume of perhaps 700 or 800 pages, and is intended to be a thesaurus of information on all that pertains to the textual criticism of the New Testament, at least so far as the materials for criticism are concerned. While the hand of Tischendorf will, of course, be missed in certain parts, it will contain a great amount of new matter as compared with Tischendorf's Prolegomena to his edition of 1859, and will be printed in a way which will make it incomparably more convenient for consultation on any particular point. Tischendorf's Prolegomena to his previous editions really furnish but a very imperfect key to the multitudinous abbreviations representing the authorities cited in his critical notes. Many of these are to ordinary readers almost as unintelligible as Egyptian hieroglyphics. It is the purpose of Dr. Gregory in this volume to enable any student, who is examining the testimonies for the various readings in Tischendorf's notes, to verify his references with the least possible trouble; to go in every case, so far as the libraries within his reach may permit, to the sources of information on which Tischendorf himself relied. This, for want of suitable explanation, has hitherto been no easy task, even for those versed in the textual criticism of the New Testament. The description of the critical materials will, it is believed, be far more comprehensive and accurate than has ever before been given; while the "Addenda et Emendanda," a formidable but very valuable part of the work, will contain corrections of errors in the text and notes of the two volumes already published, which the use of them by various critical scholars has detected, and additions to the authorities for various readings derived from new manuscripts or other sources since Tischendorf's decease. Indexes of abbreviations, of subjects, of passages of the New Testament illustrated, and of Greek words and forms remarked upon, will complete the volume.

To justify the notice of this work in *The Harvard Register*, for which it has been prepared at the special request of the editor, it is perhaps necessary to mention that the writer has been in constant correspondence with Dr. Gregory concerning the matter from the beginning, and has revised his manuscript so far as it has been prepared. The proof-sheets have also been sent to him regularly from Leipzig for revision. The results of some special investigations will appear in the Prolegomena under the writer's name; but whether any contributions he may have made or may make to the work will permit him to allow his name to stand on the title-page in connection with that of Dr. Gregory, as he has been urged to do by that all too modest scholar, to whom the chief credit will in any event be due, is yet to be determined. He is glad, however, of this opportunity to express his admiration of the indefatigable industry, patience, and care with which Dr. Gregory has devoted himself to the performance of his task, aiming throughout at a very high ideal of excellence, while perfectly aware that he can receive only the most meagre and utterly inadequate pecuniary return for the vast amount of time and labor spent on the work.

JOHN OSBORNE SARGENT.

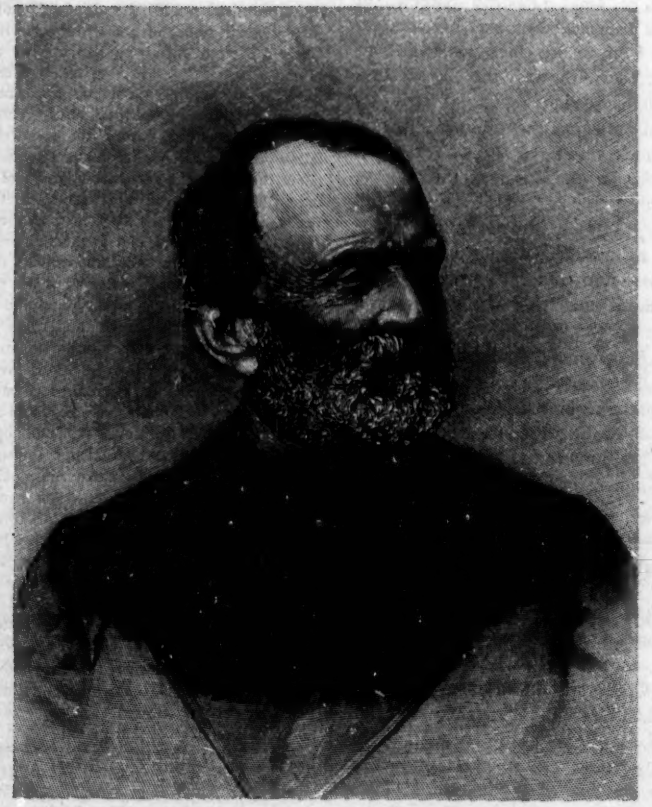
SOME INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF THE PAST FIFTY YEARS.

WISHING a few facts regarding the life of John Osborne Sargent, of New York City, permission was obtained to look at his own record, filed, according to time-honored custom, with the Class Secretary. It then became apparent that his autobiography was in its way a model for the many hundreds who have as yet left unfulfilled their similar obligations to their Class; moreover, that the record, covering a full half-century, 1830–80, was not only interesting, but of historical value, for it contained many pleasant and hitherto unprinted references to men who have attained certain prominence in the political history of this country. Accordingly permission was obtained to print almost the entire record.

Mr. Sargent was born in Gloucester. He went with his brother, the late Epes Sargent, two years his junior, to the Derby Academy in Hingham, 1817–20, thence to the Public Latin School of Boston, 1821–26. In the Prize Book of that period, among other things, is a Latin Ode by him, and a translation, in English verse, of the first Elegy of Tyrtæus. He took the declamation prizes — third, second, first — three years in succession, at the Latin School, and afterwards in College. In his senior year at Harvard his chum was his kinsman and lifelong friend, Henry Winthrop Sargent, whose days have been so well spent in perfecting the sylvan paradise of Wodenette, at Fishkill, on the Hudson. He was a member of the Institute of 1770, the Hasty Pudding, the Med Facs, and the Porcellian Club, and Grand Master of the Knights of the Square Table. He was one of the club that edited the *Collegian*, and was elected by his classmates as their Valedictorian. It will be remembered that he was for three successive years the President of the Harvard Club of New York, and is now a member of the Board of Overseers. — *Editor.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 20, 1880.

MY DEAR WARREN, — I sit down, on my sixty-ninth birthday, to fulfil the promise I made at that very pleasant dinner of yours to the survivors of the Class of 1830, to fill up my gap in your class-book of half a century. On leaving college I entered the law-office of William Sullivan, of Boston, the distinguished advocate and polished gentleman, an ornament alike of the Bar and the social circle. My fellow-students were my classmate, Thomas C. Amory (since the author of a valuable biography of his grandfather, Gov. James Sullivan), and John T. S. Sullivan, then recently returned from a long educational residence in Germany, and in the full possession of those wonderful social accomplishments and powers in which no American gentleman of this century has rivalled him. His songs to the guitar, and his stories, whether of a French marquis, a German student, or a Yankee pedler, — marvellously impersonated, — enabled him, by an endless wealth of invention and adaptation, to fascinate a company for hours and days together, with such polite deference to all comers that nobody could feel aggrieved at his monopoly. We studied very fairly, and varied our amusements and studies by an occasional excursion into politics; and once, at least, a public meeting on some agitating question of the time was set on foot in Sullivan's office. The call was made from there, the resolutions were drafted, the officers appointed, some of the speakers furnished, and the memorial sent to Congress. Those were stirring times. I blush to say that I stole an occasional hour, that might have been better spent on Blackstone and Chitty, to write verses, printed under pseudonyms in the *Atlantic Souvenir* and the *Token*, the illustrated annuals that were then fashionable, and that may still be referred to as examples of the art and light literature of that period. And here I may as well mention that in these fledgling days, in connection with my friends, Wendell Holmes and Park Benjamin, I took a minor part in the production of a brochure entitled "Illustrations of the Athenæum Gallery" and also in the "Harbinger," a collection of poems that we made at the suggestion of our friend, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, for sale at the great Fair for the Blind, got up in Faneuil Hall, under the auspices of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, Jr., and, for the day, a wonderful financial success. Admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1833, I took an office with my fellow-student, Amory, at the corner of State and Washington Streets. The country was then in a state of chronic agitation, politically, and a letter of mine on some irritating topic, addressed to the Boston *Atlas*, then under the charge of



SARONY, PHOTO. RUSSELL & RICHARDSON, ENGR'S.

Yours truly

John O. Sargent

Richard Haughton, a gentleman of singular tact and urbanity, led to an arrangement under which, for two or three years, I furnished for that journal its political leaders. During this period I was elected to the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature in Governor Everett's time. The *Atlas* was run at fever heat, and its articles, always in sympathy with the prevailing excitement, were extensively circulated by the Whig journals. In 1838 I was invited by Colonel Webb, of New York, who was, perhaps, the most effective partisan writer of his day, to join the *Courier and Enquirer*. In that office I remained till after the election of President Harrison, and took an active part in the canvass, playing the useful man when an address, or a string of resolutions, or a speech was wanted in a hurry. On one occasion I was appointed by the Whig Young Men's Committee to deliver, at thirty-six hours' notice, a Fourth-of-July oration, in consequence of the sudden illness of Mark Sibley, a popular member of Congress from Western New York. It was resolved that I should fill his place or find a substitute. I applied to Henry A. Wise, who was stopping at the City Hotel, and in behalf of the Committee requested him to make an oration at the Tabernacle the next day. Wise was then a Whig idol. His reply was characteristic but not encouraging. He said, "I would see you d——d first." If Wise felt so, I knew there was only one way left. I was obliged to face the music. The old Tabernacle in Broadway was filled with enthusiastic Whigs of both sexes, and, as the oration was red-hot Whiggery all through, they received it accordingly.

In May, 1839, Governor Seward nominated me, to the Senate of the State, as the agent to visit Holland and England for the purpose of collecting documents connected with the colonial history of New York. The Senate was Democratic, and had inserted in the bill authorizing the appointment of an agent the name of John L. Stephens, the distinguished traveller, and a warm Democratic partisan. The Assembly promptly expunged his name, and the Senate quite as promptly rejected mine. As I was but a new comer in the State, the unexpected and unsought nomination was a compliment that I never undervalued. A year or more afterwards Governor Seward gave the appointment to a Democratic partisan quite as ardent as Mr. Stephens. In 1841 I resumed the practice of my profession, and was admitted to the Bar of New York, and in two or three years afterwards to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. Politics, for some seven years, I strictly avoided. My clients were not numerous, but they kept me busy. Among them were John Ericsson, the eminent scientist, Mr. E. K. Collins, of the U. S. Steamship line, and some western clients, whose grievances were in the Land Department; and all these called me a good deal to Washington, where my old political associations were gradually revived. Thus I became involved in the Whig movement in favor of General Taylor, which was started on receipt of the news of the battle of Buena Vista. From New York I consented to edit (as a volunteer) a campaign journal to be published in the city of Washington, and styled *The Battery*. Published at the request of the Whig National Committee, it required and received no material aid beyond their good will and good word, and obtained a large circulation in the Middle and Southern States. On General Taylor's election it was decided that a daily political journal in the Whig interest should be established in Washington, of which I was requested to take charge. When the President came to Washington he was accompanied by his confidential friend and adviser, during the canvass, Alexander C. Bullitt, then of New Orleans, with similar intentions in regard to a daily paper. It was easily arranged that the new journal should be placed under our joint control. The *Republic* was thus founded, and the Whigs everywhere gave it a cordial reception, for in support of such an enterprise many who are in office, and all who are in search of office, naturally become enlisted. The paper was therefore a necessary success, independently of any merits. We were on pleasant terms with President Taylor and his Cabinet down to the period when the public were informed that Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of War, had been busy working up what was known as the Galphin claim, in which he was personally interested. We not only declined to say a word in his defence, but made such comments on the transaction as rendered our relations to the Cabinet somewhat equivocal. As President Taylor decided to retain Mr. Crawford, we withdrew from the *Republic*. The death of President Taylor was followed by the formation of a new Cabinet under President Fillmore, at whose request I returned to the *Republic*, and, saving some few months while disabled by illness, conducted it to the close of his administration. Mr. Fillmore was a Whig of the Whigs. During his presidential term he was surrounded and sustained by the old leaders of the party. The Whig Convention of 1852, comprising representative Whigs from all sections, put on enduring record their approval of the entire policy of his administration. And yet Mr. Horace Greeley in his life-time, after he had himself abandoned the Whigs and *posed* as an Independent, and even for months while he was running the *Tribune* with express reference to a coalition of Liberals with Democrats, to betray Republicans, was in the habit of placing Mr. Fillmore in the same category with John Tyler and Andrew Johnson as a traitor to his party. Down to the present day Mr. Thurlow Weed repeats the scandal whenever he can find or make an occasion for intruding it into the newspapers. The famous political firm, composed of Messrs. Weed, Seward, and Greeley, to use an expressive if not an elegant phrase, had sat upon Mr. Fillmore when he was Vice-President; and Mr. Fillmore, when he became President, declined being sat upon

any longer. This was the whole of it. *Hinc illæ lacrymæ.* When the Whig party was broken up, Mr. Fillmore went where he pleased, as he could well do without any impeachment of his party fidelity or his personal honor. At this time our classmates Kerr and Sumner were in Congress, and I was always in friendly intercourse with them. During the season of the Whig Convention of 1852, I saw Mr. Webster daily, breakfasted with him and dined with him, and spent the entire forenoon with him on the day when it was announced on a Wall Street bulletin that he would certainly be nominated on the next ballot. Mr. Fillmore I also saw often; and if I can judge from what both said, there was no time during the session of that Convention when either of those gentlemen would not gladly have transferred his votes to the other to secure his nomination, if such a transfer had been possible.

I was on agreeable terms always with Mr. Fillmore. At his request I accompanied him on his Southern and on his Northern tours; was in the habit of consultation with him, both before and after his accession to the Presidency; and he kindly tendered me the commissionership to China, which I declined. It will not take many words, so I will say here that a more dignified gentleman, a purer patriot, and a more conscientious statesman, I never knew. With him a compact was a compact. No matter what was the character of the other party to it, he did not try to escape its obligations by calling him the devil. I was disabled by a succession of fevers from taking any part in the presidential contest of 1852; my health was very seriously impaired, and on the accession of General Pierce to the Presidency, the *Republic* was discontinued. For more than a year I was an invalid. In the January of 1854 I was married to Miss Georgiana Welles, of Boston, daughter of Benjamin Welles (H. U. 1800), and the granddaughter of Governor Increase Sumner (H. U. 1767). Resuming my profession in the cities of Washington and New York, I continued in it till the ill health of my wife made it necessary for us, under the directions of her physicians to seek changes of scene and air. In November, 1861, we embarked for Liverpool, and after spending a few days at Leamington, we went to London, where I found myself in the same hotel with Thurlow Weed, who was making himself much more useful and acceptable to our Minister, Mr. Adams, than our fellow-passenger, Archbishop Hughes, made himself to Mr. Dayton, in Paris. While discussing where to go, Mr. Weed said, in the pithiness of one of his old paragraphs, "Go to Rome, for when you get there you'll be *somewhere*." So we went to Rome, and passed the next twelve years with inconsiderable intervals in Europe, moving from one health-resort to another, always hopeful as to the object of our pursuit and always disappointed. While abroad we studied the languages and literature of the various countries in which we sojourned, and one season at Torquay I began a translation of Anastasius Grün's "Der Letzte Ritter," which was published in 1872, and dedicated to my old-time and all-time friend, Oliver Wendell Holmes. I sent a copy to each of my classmates as far as they could be hunted up by the publishers. I have Professor Hedge's word for it, that the work was not badly done; but you were the class poet, and have had an opportunity to judge for yourself. There have been attributed to me three pamphlets in review of "The Rule in Minot's Case," as established by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, purporting to be the work of a Layman. I read them the other day and was amused by them, but it is hardly possible that I could ever have trifled so with the Bench. We returned from our foreign wanderings in 1872, and soon after an accident — a mere accident — made me a summer resident of Lenox, in Berkshire. Till that time I had taken no interest in rural life or agricultural pursuits. But all that has changed. I cannot say with Horace, "Hoc erat in votis," for it was the last thing I should have thought of; but after several summers' experience I can cordially say with him in the same connection, "Bene est; nihil amplius oro." I have found a pleasant interval land before entering the Valley of the Shadow. Much pleasure in these latter days I have derived from the Harvard Club of the City of New York, composed in a great measure of the more recent graduates. As far as was in my power I assisted in their efforts to procure the recognition of the outside Alumni in the government of Harvard College. They have done me the honor, against my serious protest, to assist in electing me as the first foreign Overseer. One word more. The *Times* of this city, a year or two ago, identified a body found in the Adirondacks as that of the last Whig. This was a mistake. There was at least one more left. I must indulge in an egotism that would be pardonable only among classmates and in this class-book of yours. There lies before me a confidential letter, received many years ago, in the familiar handwriting of Henry Clay. It is one of a number that have escaped the ravages that time, fires, and removals make in the correspondence of the most careful man — which I am not. "I shall always be happy to hear from you," wrote the veteran Statesman to his then youthful friend, "from whom I know I shall receive only counsels of truth, honor, and patriotism." I hope, my dear Warren, that to this day, my classmates believe that no man ever received any different counsels from one whom, with a kindness I most gratefully remember, they selected to represent their parting sentiments in their valedictory oration.

Faithfully yours and theirs,

JOHN O. SARGENT.

To G. W. Warren, Esq.,
Secretary of the Class of 1830.

THE FOOTBALL BURIAL SERVICES IN 1860.

BY JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY.

THE private journal of Mr. Sibley contains what can reasonably be called an authentic record of an amusing incident in college life that took place in the autumn of 1860, and with Mr. Sibley's permission the record is here printed in full. — *Editor.*

This evening [Sept. 3, 1860] is the anniversary for the football fight between Freshmen and the other undergraduates; but the contest has grown so savage of late years that the Faculty voted, July 2, to prohibit the encounter to-night, and the undergraduates decided to have a closing service. Accordingly before night one of the express wagons was seen carrying a drum, which was left at the upper end of the Cambridge Common. After tea the Delta and its vicinity was not thronged, as usual on the first Monday evening, with students in their most ragged attire and with spectators. But erelong the sound of a drum was heard, and soon a procession appeared, at the head of which was a drum-major or grand marshal with a huge bearskin cap and baton, accompanied by assistants with craped staffs and torches, and followed by two bass-drummers (students beating muffled drums); the elegist or chaplain (Post[1]), with his Oxford cap and black gown, and brows and cheeks crocked so as to appear as if wearing huge goggles; four spade-bearers; six pall-bearers with a six-foot coffin on their shoulders; and then the Sophomore Class in full ranks. They looked poverty-stricken; their hats, with the rims torn off or turned in, bore the figures '63 in front, that being the year of their class, their apparel such as is suited to the tearing football fight, and their left legs having crape on them. The procession moved on in perfectly good order to the Delta, and halted under the trees towards the upper end, where a circle was formed and the coffin passed around for the friends to take a last look at the contents, — simply a football with painted frill fastened into the head of the coffin; while the spade-bearers plied their spades industriously in digging the grave. The elegist then — in the most excessively mock-sanctimonious manner, amid sighs and sobs and groans and lamentations, the noise of which might have been heard for a mile — read by torchlight the following address and poem: —

"DEARLY BELOVED, — We have met together upon this mournful occasion to perform the sad offices over one whose long and honored life was put to an end in a sudden and violent manner. Last year at this very time, in this very place, our poor friend's round, jovial appearance (slightly *swollen* perhaps), and the *elasticity* of his movements, gave promise of many years more to be added to a long life which even then eclipsed the 'OLDEST GRADUATE'S.' When he rose exulting in the air, propelled by the toe of the valiant Ropes,[1] looking like the war angel sounding the onset and hovering over the mingling fray, we little thought then that to-day he would lie so low, surrounded by weeping 'Sophs'! Exult, ye Freshmen, and clap your hands! The wise men who make big laws around a little table have stretched out their arms to encircle you, and for this once at least your eyes and 'noses' are protected, you are shielded behind the Ægis of Minerva. But for us there is naught but sorrow, the sweet associations and tender memories of eyes 'bunged up,' of noses wonderfully distended, of battered shins, the many chance blows anteriorly and posteriorly received and delivered, the *rush*, the STRUGGLE, the VICTORY! They call forth our deep regret and unaffected tears. The enthusiastic cheers, the singing of 'Auld Lang Syne,' each student grasping a brother's hand, — all, all have passed away and will soon be buried with the football beneath the sod, to live hereafter only as a dream in our memories and in the College annals. Brothers, pardon my emotion, and if I have kept you already too long, pardon me this also. On such an occasion as this, but few words can be spoken, but those must be spoken, for they are the outburst of grieved spirits and sad hearts. What remains for me to say is short, and in the words of a well-known poem."

He then read the following parody on the Burial of Sir John Moore: —

> But one drum we had, with its funeral note,
> As the coffin we hitherward hurried,
> And in crape we are decked, for proudly we dote
> On the football that 's soon to be buried.
>
> We 'll bury him sadly at dim twilight,
> As day into night is just turning,

[1] Albert Kintzing Post, drowned on July 5, 1872.

[1] Afterwards Lieut. Henry Ropes, killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. See Harvard Memorial Biographies.

With a solemn dirge by the dismal light
Of the torches dimly burning.

With pall and bier that 's borne by the crew,
And a headstone carried behind them,
His corpse shall ride with becoming pride,
With martial music before him.

'Gainst the Faculty, let not a word be said,
Though we cannot but speak our sorrow,
We 'll steadfastly gaze on the face of the dead,
And bitterly think on the morrow.

We think, as we hollow the narrow bed,
And fasten the humble foot-board,
That to-morrow at chapel we 'll see no black eyes,
Or noses that show they 've been hit hard.

The Faculty talk of the spirit that 's gone,
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him,
But little we 'll care if they let him sleep on
In the grave where a Sophomore laid him.

'T is time that our heavy task were done,
And I would advise our retiring,
Or we 'll hear the voice of some savage one
For the ringleader gruffly inquiring.

The coffin was then lowered into the grave, which the sextons filled, and at the head was placed the following epitaph in white letters on a black board : —

Hic jacet
FOOTBALL FIGHTUM
Obiit July 2, 1860
Æt. LX. years
Resurgat.

On the foot-piece the words

"IN MEMORIAM"

were inscribed over a winged skull.

While they were filling the grave the class sang, to the air of "Auld Lang Syne," the following

DIRGE.

Ah! woe betide the luckless time
When manly sports decay,
And football stigmatized as crime
Must sadly pass away.

CHORUS. — Shall Sixty-three submit to see
Such cruel murder done,
And not proclaim the deed of shame?
No! let 's unite as one!

O hapless ball, you little knew
When last upon the air
You lightly o'er the Delta flew,
Your grave was measured there.

CHORUS. — But Sixty-three will never see
Your noble spirit fly,
And not unite in funeral rite,
And swell your dirge's cry.

Beneath this sod we lay you down,
This scene of glorious fight :
With dismal groans and yells we 'll drown
Your mournful burial rite.

CHORUS. — For Sixty-three will never see
Such cruel murder done,
And not proclaim the deed of shame.
No! let 's unite as one!

Cheers for the various classes and groans for the Faculty were then given, and the students dispersed, having gone through all the ceremonies with a laughable mock gravity, good humor, and good order.

THE COLLECTION OF MOLLUSCA.

BY CHARLES E. HAMLIN.

THE basis of the conchological collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy was laid in 1863, by the purchase of the private collection of shells gathered, through a long series of years, by the late John G. Anthony. About the same time the Harvard Natural History Society surrendered to the Museum its collections, of which the shells constituted a principal portion. The Anthony collection was especially rich in the land and fluviatile shells of the United States. To these had been added, by extensive exchanges, shells of the same classes from most parts of the world that had then been reached by collectors. The marine shells, though subordinate in amount and variety to those of land and fresh-water origin, made, nevertheless, a large and valuable collection of themselves. To these the gift of the Harvard Society proved to be an important supplement. From Mr. Anthony's removal to Cambridge, in 1863, till his death in 1877, he continued to hold correspondence and to conduct exchanges with many of the foremost conchologists of his time; and during the fourteen years of

his connection with the Museum his system of exchanges, maintained with such persistent activity as is rarely equalled, furnished representatives of many groups that otherwise must have remained void till the present time.

The greatest accession to the conchological department was secured in 1873, when the very large collection of the late William Harper Pease, of Honolulu, was bought from his heirs. Mr. Pease had amassed, by his own collections made in several groups of the Pacific islands and upon the western coast of North America, and by exchange, a collection rich in shells of all classes to a degree seldom attained in private cabinets. More recently there have been received from individuals gifts limited in amount, but containing, in the aggregate, many rare and valuable species.

Since the purchase of the Pease collection, miscellaneous and indiscriminate exchanges have been discontinued, and correspondents have been restricted to new or specially desirable forms. The acquisitions that have been gained by purchase, exchange, and gift have at length rendered the conchological collection so far complete that very few of the numerous genera and subgenera, into which the old Lamarckian groups have been subdivided, remain unrepresented in it. Its deficiencies are largely the want of the most recently described species, belonging sometimes to long-established groups, but oftener to new genera. Above all should be mentioned as wanting those species which are peculiar to regions that have been least visited by European and American collectors. As an instance to which the last remark applies, it may be said that the Black Sea and its shores are wholly unrepresented in the Museum collection, while of shells from the Caspian not more than two or three species are in hand.

It would be out of place to name here those seas and regions that are adequately represented in the collection, and those others, not a few, which are either meagrely or not at all represented. It is enough to say that the deficiencies in respect to locality are precisely those in which most European collections share.

During the work of arrangement now in progress throughout the Museum, exchanges in the conchological department are suspended, with a few exceptions like the following. Count Kornis, of Buda-Pesth, having sought to no purpose, through the Austrian embassy at Constantinople, for a supply of Black Sea and Caspian shells, is at present negotiating to obtain them for the Museum through the agency of Russian collectors. A correspondent in Tasmania is earnestly engaged in enlarging our list of shells from that island; and two zealous collectors in Cuba are at work adding to the stock of West India shells, which, singular as it may appear, is quite insufficient in respect alike to marine, land, and fresh-water forms.

Besides the collections of dry shells, the Museum is abundantly furnished with alcoholic specimens of all classes of mollusks. Of the number of recent species of mollusks that have been described up to the present time, it is impossible to speak with any approach to accuracy, in consequence of the numerous additions that have been made through the increased activity of collectors, as well as through dredgings now successfully carried on at depths which forty years ago were assumed to be destitute of molluscan life. Nor can we yet tell with certainty the number of species comprised in the Museum collection. At the close of a revision and re-identification — continued for several years — of all Gasteropods that were in hand after the purchase of the Pease collection, the number of species of that class was catalogued as 11,312. Subsequent additions have probably raised the number to above 11,500 species. The revision of the Lamellibranchs has been only in part completed, but the catalogue of shells of that class, as it was before the Pease purchase, gives the number of species as 1,041, not including the Unionidæ. To this family, Lea, in the last edition of his "Synopsis," assigns 1,129 recent species, of which Woodward, in the second edition of his "Manual of Mollusca," recognizes 620 species. Suppos-

ing the Museum collection, which is rich in Unionidæ, to contain half the smaller number, or 310 species, real and spurious, — a moderate estimate, — the collection of Lamellibranchs at the time referred to amounted to 1,350 species. The number must since have been increased to more than 1,500, making the sum total of Gasteropods and Lamellibranchs upwards of 13,000 species. We have at hand no reliable data for estimating the number of recent species of Cephalopods and Brachiopods included in the collection.

A small collection of mollusks is arranged in the synoptic room for the use of classes in zoölogy; and in the North American room a faunal collection is exhibited. From this all tropical and subtropical species are excluded, as not being properly North American; and as the collection is designed for the inspection of the general public, like others in the apartment, the cases, which are limited in extent, are filled with shells large enough to be readily seen upon the shelves. A systematic collection of Gasteropods is now ready for arrangement in the new cases provided for them in the mollusk room. Here, too, very small species will be omitted. A like collection of Lamellibranchs and Brachiopods will be exhibited in the gallery of the same room, so soon as the selection and mounting of specimens can be completed. The great body of the systematic collection, however, will not be put on exhibition, but will be retained in a private room ready for the use of special students.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION A MEANS OF POLITICAL ENLIGHTENMENT.

BY PROFESSOR FRANCIS H. STORER, DEAN OF THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

VARIOUS suggestions and partial explanations have recently been offered in the newspapers as to the causes of the general inferiority of the men now prominent in public life in this country, as compared with their early predecessors. But far too little stress has been laid on the fact of the actual inability of a large proportion of the ruling class, i. e. the farmers, to distinguish between good, bad, and indifferent, as regards the men who seek their suffrages, or even to formulate with clearness their own ideas as to the scope and proper functions of government. Since questions for legislation are largely scientific questions, there is the gravest need of scientific training in the community in order that such questions may be justly considered.

It needs no extended argument to show that our successful "statesmen," and indeed most persons selected to rule over, guide, or serve us in church and state, must necessarily be men of such kind and character as will best suit the likings of that particular class in the community which dominates the others. Now it appears from the census of 1870 that very nearly, though not quite, one half of the adult male population of the United States are directly engaged in agriculture; and, in addition, there are of course large numbers of persons occupied with affairs very intimately connected with this pursuit. Indeed, the fact is well known that in matters of last appeal the farmers are the real legislators in almost every State. It is to the farmers we must look, therefore, when seeking an explanation of the present dearth of statesmen such as were chosen merely by reason of their worth in the days when a compact yeomanry looked up to its ablest men as to natural leaders well fitted to maintain and advance both local and national interests. Inasmuch as "representatives" and office-holders of all degrees are chosen by popular vote, or its equivalent, it cannot be otherwise than that the kinds of servants called to do public work will be determined by the average opinion, taste, knowledge,

and judgment of the agricultural population.

To realize the importance of this view of the matter, it is only necessary to observe the kinds and classes of men who are able nowadays to push themselves into prominence in the agricultural world, and to notice the resemblance between these upstarts and the politicians proper. The local "squire," justly celebrated in his own neighborhood as an example of activity, enterprise, and thrift, is now decidedly less conspicuous in matters agricultural than his prototype was, and he has, generally speaking, less to do with the conduct of rural affairs than would seem naturally to fall to him. One good reason for this loss of influence on the part of the more advanced practical farmers is that even the best of them are seldom properly equipped in respect to that inner knowledge of their calling which the teachings of modern science give, and in the lack of which their activities lose half their force. But another and more evident reason for this loss of prestige is, that the steady-going farmer is thrown quite into the shade by a throng of officious persons who crowd in before him wherever agricultural subjects are under discussion, and distract attention by mere force of volubility, the real purpose of their activity being the advancement of various schemes of their own, which are frequently quite different from those that they publicly debate. Most of these men, doubtless, are fond of publicity for its own sake, and many of them seem to have been naturally endowed with a pronounced taste for the methods of attracting attention which are exhibited by vendors of patent medicines, — methods which serve their purposes only too well. They are to be found in most agricultural caucuses and associations throughout the land; their influence is felt far too often in the State Houses, and some of them are conspicuous contributors to agricultural publications. Many of these men are office-seekers pure and simple; some of them are "touters" for manufacturers of fertilizers, or of machines, or other products; some have fancy cattle to sell; not a few are probably anxious to accept the Secretaryship of Agriculture which unhappily is to be at Washington; and so down through aspirations of every degree.

It is not in the least strange that shallow pretenders should strive to push their own interests by busying themselves in this way with the affairs of one or another science or art. The only cause for surprise is, that they should so easily and so frequently gain their ends by operating in the domain of agriculture. They are as justly obnoxious to the really instructed farmer as they are to the teacher or the man of science. Few if any of them have ever themselves done any substantial work whereby the knowledge of agriculture has been increased; while they incessantly hinder progress in many ways, both by assuming positions which belong to real leaders, by befouling discussion, by holding out false lights whereby many are misled, and by overshadowing and discouraging the real workers. Yet there are many indications showing that a very large proportion of the farming community looks up to such men as these, pushes them forward, believes their words, adopts their suggestions, deems them "great," and accords to them such honors and emoluments as it has power to give. The spectacle is not a pleasant one in itself, and it becomes hateful when considered as a cause of political degradation.

A remedy for this disease is to be looked for in the improvement of special agricultural education. The American farmer is intelligent enough and shrewd enough already for most mundane purposes. He is simply uninstructed as to the scientific and historical side of his calling. He has consequently no just and vivid conception of what the term "professional knowledge" really means and stands for. But in learning thus much he must needs come to some perception of all that lies between it and the line at which his present education ceased, and he would necessarily be led to respect in others any kind of culture which

is based on special study or is in any way akin to his own mental acquirements.

No more hopeful sign of the political elevation of the country could be witnessed than the crowding in of students from the farm-lands to the agricultural departments of Harvard and Yale. These departments are happily free from political interference, and are quite beyond the reach of mere office-seekers. Their influence is already great as regards the tone and character of the instruction given in other schools, and the possibilities in store for them are boundless. It is not at all necessary at present that agricultural schools should be multiplied in this country, for they are more numerous already than any existing demand for their teachings can possibly justify; but the character of some of the existing schools needs to be elevated, and the number of students in attendance upon the best of them ought to be largely increased.

FACILITIES FOR HISTORICAL STUDY IN CAMBRIDGE.

BY ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

CLASS OF '75. As you have definitely made up your mind to study history, it is not worth while to discuss the difficulties in your way. I suppose you understand that the profession of history is much like that of being Minister to England. It is honorable and delightful when you are once established, but you must be content to wait a long time for an opportunity.

CLASS OF '85. Is it different from other professions in that respect? Of course I do not expect to become a second Macaulay, but there must be some place in the world for any man who will thoroughly prepare himself in any subject. If you could not have the English mission, would you not be contented with the Swiss? Only tell me how to begin.

'75. That depends upon the way in which you expect to take up your subject. There are two departments of historical study, — instruction, and what might be called "construction"; that which you are taught, and that which you learn for yourself. If you look into the list of Electives at Harvard you will find set down some fifteen courses in History, under six instructors, besides several courses in Political Economy, Law, and Fine Arts, which deserve to be called historical. There is no college in this country where you will find such a variety of instruction, or, I venture to say, where the instruction will give you more information.

'85. But what is disconnected information worth? I would far rather learn how to find my facts for myself, than take them on anybody's authority.

'75. You will learn hereafter, I dare say, to be more grateful for the results of the labor of other men, but you are right in wishing to be set at work for yourself. In that respect Harvard is one of the best places you can find; for the courses here will lead you out of your text-books into selected reading. I say "selected," because a most important service of the teacher is to tell beginners what not to read. His knowledge of books saves his students from miring themselves in a quicksand of chronicles, statutes, and debates.

Do you understand the general system of the historical courses here? There is a regular series, meant to cover the whole period since the beginning of the Christian era. In mediæval and modern history there are double sets of electives, — the first introductory, and taking the place of work formerly required of all students; the second going into more detail. In addition, there are graduate courses, such as those on International and Roman Law, and that on the Comparison of Constitutions, which are open to qualified undergraduates. The advantage of the historical instruction at Harvard is that it deals especially with the constitutional side of history, with institutions and

their development, and less with political or military events. You can go back to the fountain heads of modern government, the Roman and Teutonic law; or you can study feudal institutions; or what you will.

'85. The difficulty is to choose among so many. I should think it would be better to go to the Columbia School of Political Science, where one's work is laid out for three years.

'75. In the first place, young man, you can get, in the regular college courses at Harvard, all, or nearly all, that is promised by Columbia, and something more. You must first know how to study; that is, you must be taught. Every instructor will, or should, teach you methods, as well as facts. There is one excellent graduate course on the use of historical sources which will help you to set yourself at work. The second requisite is "material." No matter how well trained an historical student may be, if he has not books, he is like a compass without a ship. Here again you will find Harvard the best place for your beginning. The College Library, in its contents, catalogue, and arrangements, is perhaps second in value to but one other in America. Its growth was slow and irregular for many years, principally because its funds were small. In certain directions, however, it is very rich. It has a fine collection of old maps. Its folk-lore and ballads are unrivalled in America. Old Thomas Hollis, a hundred years ago, gave it an invaluable set of sources on English history, and that department has been carefully kept up. Mediæval history is also well represented, both by general works and by the great collections of sources, such as Bouquet, and Pertz's Monumenta.

'85. Shall I be expected to read the Monumenta through?

'75. One of the things which you are to learn, and which Harvard will teach you, is that you need not read every page of a book, particularly of Latin collections in eighteen folio volumes. You must select here a little and there a little, if you are to do the original work to which you are looking forward. The privilege of going into the alcoves of the library, which is granted to students of special subjects at Harvard, will therefore be of great value to you; and when you handle the interminable state papers, chronicles, narratives, letters, and pamphlets, with which historians have to deal, you will feel a higher respect for the Prescotts, Macaulays, and Rankes, who have written readable histories.

'85. There are libraries in New York, so far as that goes; or in Philadelphia, or in Washington.

'75. But none that are half so convenient or accessible, and only one so full as ours. Besides, there are six others, within three miles, if this one fails. The Boston Public Library, the largest library in America, is of course better than ours in most departments, and you will, doubtless, often consult it, though, for purposes of study, it is not so convenient. With its abundant funds it has been able to buy almost everything in the market which it desired. At Harvard the books are selected for the various departments by professors who have devoted their lives to special work. The Athenæum, though much smaller, is full on certain subjects, — for instance, English Biography.

'85. Is this the best place, however, for studying the history of our country? I think I would rather work in that department than on extracts from your Monumenta.

'75. You are young, and have yet to learn that the history of governments, and particularly that of the English Constitution, is American history in its broadest sense. You mean special study of the American part of United States history. The College gives two good courses, covering the period from 1783 to 1860, and you will find plenty of material for original work, as dry as the Vita Sanctorum. There are a thousand volumes of old sermons and theological tracts in one set in the College Library. You can begin on those. You must remember that Massachusetts has been making American history for two hundred and sixty years, from the days of the Narragansetts to the days of the Poncas. Virginians may be doubtful whether the story of John Smith is

anything more than an Occidental version of Endymion; Pennsylvania may no longer be certain that William Penn was not a partner of William Kyd; and New York may make sure of her antiquities by importing them from Cyprus and Egypt: but King Philip's samp-bowl and the witches' pins are solid facts in Colonial history. Joking aside, there are no such collections of Americana in the country as those in and about Boston. The Harvard, the Boston Public, and the Athenæum libraries are all particularly rich in this respect. The General Theological, the Congregational, and the New England Historic-Genealogical Society libraries have a good deal on early Colonial and ecclesiastical history. The Massachusetts Historical Society, besides a large number of early books and newspapers, is fortunate enough to possess some valuable manuscripts, including the original journals of Governor Winthrop. The Social Law Library of Boston, and the Harvard Law School Library, are two of the largest American collections of law books, and contain many works of inestimable value in studying the history of ancient and modern law. The greatest treasure, however, is the fine set of archives in the State House. The two hundred and eighty volumes of manuscripts are yet to be thoroughly studied. When you have finished your course at Harvard, and begin the practice of your profession, it may be that you will find among those documents the materials for your first book. But wherever you write it, you will do well to prepare for it in Harvard College.

THE GREEK PLAY AT HARVARD.

BY PROFESSOR JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, PH. D.

WHEN the accomplished architects of Sanders Theatre adopted the Greek theatre as their model, they little supposed, we may presume, that its stage would so soon be the scene of the presentation, in the original Greek, of a masterpiece of the Attic drama. Sanders Theatre is, doubtless, better adapted to the requirements of a Greek play than any other collegiate building in this country or in England, unless we except the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford. Like its prototype it consists of three parts, — a long and narrow stage, a semicircular orchestra lying in front of the stage and below it, and a body of seats rising from the orchestra in concentric tiers and divided into wedges.

The presentation of the *Agamemnon* in Balliol College hall at Oxford last spring was a noteworthy event; and the tales of those who were fortunate enough to see it and the accounts which they gave of it in the newspapers, notably the letter in the *Nation*, awakened great interest in the minds of American scholars. The Oxford play was not unnaturally, therefore, the theme of talk one July evening last summer on Mt. Wachusett, as a group of devotees of the classics sat together in the gloaming discussing how the Oxford people had met the difficulties of their play. Nor was it unnatural that one should have said, rising in his enthusiasm, "Why should not we, too, give a Greek play?" and that the suggestion should have met with applause. But this was not the first time (not to submit too tamely to the imputation of simply following in the footsteps of the older university) that the suggestion had been made. The Eliot Professor of Greek Literature at Harvard had proposed with much earnestness, when Sanders Theatre was opened, that it should be dedicated with the performance of the *Antigone* in the original Greek. It is somewhat amusing, in view of present facts, to remember that what prevented the accomplishment of that excellent suggestion then was the alleged difficulty of adequately presenting Mendelssohn's music.

The final determination to present a play was reached in October. The time was fixed for the end of the year, and the play chosen was the *Oedipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles. Experience has since confirmed the wisdom of the selection of this tale of the woes of the house of Oedipus as the play most likely to appeal strongly to a modern audience. Greek tragedy is inevitably far removed in many ways from the life of today; but in this woeful story of a noble man, doomed from birth to a dreadful fate, the poet has depicted so vividly the passions which eternally hold sway in the human breast that his tragedy, like the work of the great historian of Greece, stands apart as "a possession for ever." This play is unique, moreover, in the extraordinary skill with which its plot is developed; and, in this respect, it meets the demands made upon the modern playwright. The spectator's interest is early aroused and is kept painfully alert; but not until that dreadful cry with which the stricken king rushes within the palace to the work of his self-imposed blindness,

ἰοὺ ἰού· τὰ πάντ' ἂν ἐξήκοι σαφῆ,

do we see clearly the nature of the fearful fate that has overtaken him.

As soon as the play had been selected the parts were at once assigned to the actors.[1] The committee in charge cannot speak in too warm praise of the earnestness and faithfulness of the actors and chorus. From the protagonist, who besides mastering his own heavy part has, with signal skill and patience, drilled the other actors, every one, down to the blue-eyed boy six years old who plays Ismene, has done his utmost. Rehearsals, both of the dialogue and music, have been held almost daily from the beginning of the year.

The committee encountered many serious questions. It became clear at the start that some of the conventions of the Attic stage must be abandoned. The theatre obviously could not be thrown open to the sky; and it was clearly futile, such is the zeal with which studies are pursued at Cambridge, to propose a series of performances in the daytime. This would have meant a week of holidays. So the committee consigned their play to the evening and provided footlights! Some other features of the Greek stage were neglected, such as the masks and buskins, which were needed on account of the immense distances in the ancient theatre in order to increase the size of the actor. But in abandoning those conventions which in consequence of the change in circumstances were impracticable, the play has not been modernized. The controlling principle has been to give everywhere, with a single exception, as accurately as possible a true picture of ancient Greek life.

Only at one point, the music, and there not entirely, has the attempt to picture ancient life been abandoned. The musical

[1] Cast of the Greek Play: —

ACTORS.

Oedipus . . . . . George Riddle (1874).
Priest . . . . . William H. Manning (1882).
Creon . . . . . Henry Norman (1881).
Teiresias . . . . . Curtis Guild (1881).
Jocasta . . . . . Leonard E. Opdycke (1880).
Messenger from Corinth . . Arthur W. Roberts (1881).
Servant of Laius . . . . Gardiner M. Lane (1881).
Messenger from the Palace . Owen Wister (1882).

PROMPTER.

George L. Kittredge (1882).

MUTE PERSONS.

Attendants on Oedipus . . Evert J. Wendell (1882), and Joseph R. Coolidge (1883).
Attendants on Jocasta . . . William L. Putnam (1882), and James J. Greenough (1883).
Attendants on Creon . . . Joseph Lee (1883), and George P. Keith (1883).
Page to Teiresias . . . . Charles H. Goodwin.
Ismene . . . . . James K. Whittemore.
Antigone . . . . . Ernest Manning.
Suppliants . . . . . George D. Markham (1881), and George P. Keith (1883), *Priests*; James K. Whittemore, Ernest Manning, Robert Manning, Warren Merrill, Ezra Thayer, and Charles H. Goodwin, *Boys*; Herbert Putnam (1883), Ernest Lovering (1881), Joseph Lee (1883), William H. Herrick (1882), Louis A. Shaw (1884), and Correa M. Walsh (1884), *Youths*.

CHORUS.

First Tenors . . . . . Louis B. McCagg (1884), Nat. M. Brigham (1880), Howard Lilienthal (1883), and Percival J. Eaton (1883).
Second Tenors . . . . . Gustavus Tuckerman (1882), Wendell P. Davis (1882), and Jared S. How (1881).
First Basses . . . . . Marshall H. Cushing (1883), Frederick R. Burton (1882), Henry G. Chapin (1882), and Charles S. Hamlin (1883).
Second Basses . . . . . Edward P. Mason (1881), Charles F. Mason (1882), Morris Earle (1883), and Sumner Coolidge (1883).

score consists of a prelude and six choruses, including in the third a commatic song between the chorus and actors, and in the fifth a hyporcheme or solo, which will be sung by George L. Osgood (1866). The seventh musical number, a commatic song of much difficulty belonging mainly to the first actor, will be simply recited. This music will be rendered by the fifteen representatives of the ancient chorus, who will be in costume and stand in the orchestra about the altar; by thirty-five instruments; and by a supplementary chorus of sixty voices. The instruments and the supplementary chorus are, of course, a thoroughly modern innovation. The reasons which led the composer of the music to depart so widely in these regards from the simplicity of the Greek stage, where the chorus of fifteen, singing in unison to the accompaniment of a single flute and cithara, danced as they sang and yet were understood by thirty thousand spectators, are stated in the April number of the *University Bulletin*. Opinions differ widely whether this modernizing of the music of the play will be a gain or a loss. No one will deny, however, that considered apart from the present circumstances the music is very beautiful and nobly interprets the poet's language. There is an authentic tradition that this play took only the second prize. The Athenian judges, however, could not have believed it inferior in literary merit to the play of Philocles, but must, as was not infrequently the case, have had their judgment turned by the more splendid equipment of the inferior play or by the greater beauty of its music. If it was the music that turned the scale, the event may prove, in the face of all objectors, that it was a lucky thing for Philocles that he brought out his play when he did and did not reserve it for the greater Dionysia of 1881.

The canon that there should not be upon the Greek stage at the same time more than three actors that spoke, if considered apart from a concrete case, creates the impression of poverty of effect. But even in the matter of numbers a Greek play was often not unimpressive, and there was much in the use of colour in the scenery and in the dresses to please and satisfy the eye. The *Oedipus Tyrannus* opens with the entrance of a band of fifteen suppliants dressed in white, consisting of boys, youths, and aged priests. To these the king enters from the palace, clad in a richly embroidered chiton of red and an himation of reddish purple satin shot with gold and bordered with gold embroidery. He is followed by his two attendants. Creon comes from Delphi, staff in hand, clad in chiton and chlamys, with high-laced sandals on his feet and a chaplet of red-berried bay about his head. At the end of the prologue the chorus enters, fifteen elders of Thebes gray-bearded and gray-headed, their chitons reaching to their sandals and their himatia of different shades of white. Then the blind seer in priestly garb, guided by the hand of his page; the queen, with two female attendants; the two messengers; the old servant of Laius, who comes from his flocks, dressed in skins and with sandals of raw hide; the two little daughters of the king, Ismene and Antigone; and at the end of the play Creon again, with change of dress and now accompanied by two attendants. To provide all these dresses has been no inconsiderable labour. This was undertaken with great success by Frank D. Millet (1869), of New York City, who brought to the task not only a thorough practical knowledge of Greek costume, but also an artist's eye for colour and singular skill in draping.

Colour has been used largely and with great effect also in the scene. This will be the front of a Greek palace with double pediment, two stories high. The scene returns in the form of a wing at each end of the stage, and shows in the lower story three bronze doors, only one of which, however, is used in the play. The second story shows a gallery, fronted by columns, and reaches to the inscription above the stage. Along the top of the first story runs a frieze, a reproduction of the celebrated bas-reliefs of the temple of Apollo at Phigalia. In front of the palace stand three altars, all of which come into use. A fourth altar, the

thymele, stands at the centre of the orchestra below. This is a semicircle drawn in the pit of the theatre, the seats being removed, with a radius of fifteen feet, but with its extremities continued by tangents, so that the distance from the stage to the point of the arc farthest removed is about twenty-four feet. The orchestra is appropriated to the movements of the chorus. It is marked off by a fence three feet high, outside of which and next to the audience sit the instrumentalists and the supplementary singers. The scene was designed by William R. Ware (1852) and Henry Van Brunt (1854), the architects of Memorial Hall, and painted under their direction. He will be a dull spectator who with their help is not able to transport himself to Athens and become in imagination one of the historic thirty thousand.

Space is lacking to describe the labours of the committee; their fruitless endeavour to induce the Harvard Club of New York to assume the functions of the choregus and furnish the chorus a dinner every day and pay all the bills; their devising marches for the chorus, and gravely stepping them off themselves; their fears at first that they were destined to go into bankruptcy, and then their bewilderment and consternation after the first sale of seats when they were faced by an angry public fiercely demanding to know what had become of the tickets. Suffice it to say that from the first they have received the hearty support and encouragement of students, their colleagues, and the public at large, and are grateful.

There has been a strong reaction of late years in this country against that rigidly analytical study of the classic authors, which had begun to prevail, which seemed to value them mainly as a means of disciplining the mind. In our own University especially, in consequence of the healthful impulses imparted by the elective system, has the proposition met with ready acceptance that the Homeric poems or the plays of Sophocles are to be regarded as a sacred inheritance in literature, and that their study is to be illumined by all the warm light which patient and sympathetic investigation of ancient manners and customs, thought and feeling, can shed upon them. And it is this saving belief that a great poem is a possession for all time and not the rhetorical triumph of an hour, — that the moody Dane is no more real a creation than the proud Theban king at length laid low by Fate, — which is at once the occasion and the warrant of our Play.

IN FAVOR OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

BY MELVIL DUI, SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN METRIC BUREAU.

A SHORT paper on the Metric System, from the standpoint of its friends, allows only such brief notes as will guard against the most common and gross mistakes, and provoke interest enough to secure the reading of a fuller discussion, such as is given in President Barnard's great work, "The Metric System," or the more popular treatise of J. Pickering Putnam (H. U. 1868), of the same title. I can do little more than name some of the points there proved. First, some of its advantages.

1. It is international. Made first by a convention of ten nations, it has since been adopted, in whole or in part, by some thirty countries, embracing nearly all the civilized and Christian world. Russia, Great Britain, and the United States are the only important exceptions to its universality. The advantage in books, market quotations, travel, commerce, etc., is incalculable.

2. It is the simplest. By actual trial the system has been taught in five minutes, so that the learner could, with perfect safety, commence its use. Large committees of leading teachers have united in printed opinions that in the school life of every child its introduction would save at least one year

now wasted on compound numbers. The ease of use is as great as that of acquirement. It is simple arithmetic, and greater convenience is at present impossible to the human mind. All the computations and records of commerce are at once shortened and made more definite. A careful estimate of clerk hire, time required for operations, etc., in the English system, and then in the Metric, showed that in the business of the London and Northwestern Railroad alone there would be an annual saving of $50,000. Multiply this one case by the total of all the railroads, factories, counting-rooms, and other places of business, and we see something of that value as a labor-saver which led John Quincy Adams, after two years' exhaustive study of the subject, to say: "Considered merely as a labor-saving machine, it is a new power offered to man incomparably greater than that which he has acquired by the new agency which he has given to steam. It is in design the greatest *invention* of human ingenuity since that of printing."

3. It is decimal. That the measures should correspond perfectly with our currency and arithmetic is of the utmost importance. Even in the old system the decimals of the foot, inch, pound, etc., are more and more used, and most of those who have studied the subject carefully, translate the quantities into decimals, perform all their operations, and then translate back into the common form, and find this triple work a labor-saving. It is impossible to avoid the driving out of the old 8ths, 12ths, 16ths, by decimals of some kind, even were there no Metric System.

4. The measures of length, volume, capacity, and weight are commensurable. The practical advantages of this feature of simplicity can hardly be over-estimated. The mental operation of a moment gives the same results that in the old system require an elaborate computation. The grammar-school boy can easily solve questions of specific gravity, strain, and other problems, that now are given only to the upper classes in college. The gain over the old system is enormous.

5. The names express the values. After five minutes' explanation any intelligent person recognizes, at sight of the name or its abbreviation, just what fraction of the meter, liter, or gram it represents. Besides, these names are cosmopolitan, and are equally intelligible to all nations. They reduce the labor of learning and remembering the system to the smallest limits, and make mistakes or confusion less probable.

6. It has the most convenient base. The ideal length for a base unit is such that, standing before it, or holding it in the hands, one can examine its entire length without moving, that it can be conveniently folded to carry in the pocket, and that it can be largely adapted to the common uses of a measure. All these conditions are filled by the meter to perfection.

7. It has the greatest permanence of base. No other system has any approximation to the permanence and unalterability of the meter. The science of the world has united in the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, supported by the nations in common, in putting every known safeguard about the meters. Not only this, but exact copies cast from the same great ingot of platinum and iridium are distributed to all the nations, so that nothing short of the destruction of the planet can ever deprive the world of its unit of measure. Equally important is the fact that it cannot be altered by legislation, since no one nation has any authority so to do. The English measures have been persistently tinkered for hundreds of years, and an examination of the laws reveals most startling absurdities.

8. It has the best theoretic base. Besides being most convenient in length and most carefully guarded against change by accident or design, the Metric base is best in theory, and was determined with a degree of scientific accuracy which challenges the admiration of the scientific world. Science agrees, after considering all possible bases, that some dimension of the earth itself is best. The choice rests between a diameter and a meridian. Practically we travel constantly over its surface, measure it constantly with railroads, ships, and surveys. The diameter we

never have occasion nor ability to measure, though we may compute it. Popular suffrage would certainly be strongly in favor of the surface, though I am well aware that there are strong arguments in favor of the diameter. All these arguments were carefully considered by the commission appointed by the nations, one of the ablest that ever undertook a scientific work, and the decision was for the surface, which was actually measured with the utmost accuracy.

With such overwhelming advantages in its favor it would seem that nothing could delay its early adoption in this country of labor-saving machines. If it could be patented, and a business company could control its use, it would long ago have become as universal as the railroad, telegraph, or sewing-machine, but no one can make any money out of advocating or teaching it. It is as free as water, and every one attends to his personal cares.

In 1876 some of the more earnest advocates incorporated a missionary educational association under Massachusetts laws, for disseminating information regarding the Metric System and advancing its introduction. The American Metric Bureau numbers now over five hundred members, and although it has accomplished a great work, it has much more to do. The ignorance of otherwise intelligent people about the advantages or the real character of the system is painful, often ludicrous. Great mischief was done by the wide circulation, in the interest of a series of arithmetics, of crude and distorted statements and theories about the system. We are constantly meeting with extracts often re-worded and under a new name, but the old, old story of fanciful objections, by men who practically know little or nothing of the subject on which they write. Such statements, falling into the hands of people who have no suspicion of their inaccuracy, lead them to class themselves with opponents of the Metric System. In one case a local society was organized to counteract the efforts making for the Metric System. The result was an increase of interest in the subject which led the members of the society to look into the matter for themselves, and later I had the pleasure of learning that they had voted to change themselves into a society *for introducing the Metric System.* It was the old story of Saul of Tarsus. Bigotry and blind and ignorant prejudice must be met with simple facts, and the result will be safe. Some of the most common, amusing, or malicious misstatements that have come to my notice are: —

1. That it is a *French* system, as if there were some disgrace in such an origin. In fact it is not French, but international, brought into being by a convention of ten nations, and supported to-day by a convention of nearly thirty. The designation *French Metric System* is an effort to belittle by calling names.

2. That the French do not use it themselves. As gross a misstatement as that we do not use our decimal money. The grain of truth that justifies the absurd statement is that the half-kilo may be called sometimes a pound, as sixteen and two thirds cents are by some people in Boston called a shilling. But the foreigner who should coolly say that Boston did not use the decimal money would be counted a knave or a fool. I suppose this and many other blunders come from reading certain books recently printed, but filled with matter written more than half a century ago, when the French did only partially use the Metric System. But the books written in a previous generation are not alone responsible. For instance, some four years ago, a book was published by a first-class house, highly praised in first-class critical journals, and the name of the author on the title-page had the proper titles and degrees to show himself at home with his subject. Very likely that book has been read by many readers of *The Harvard Register.* This book goes on soberly to say, at great length, that it is absurd to suppose that Germany will adopt the Metric System, though there has been talk of it, and gravely gives the great empire advice not to be so unwise as to consider such an adoption further, *ad nauseam;* for the book was written by an Englishman who claimed to have studied

the subject deeply, and yet was in total ignorance (unless shamefully dishonest) that, eight years before, Germany had passed the necessary votes, and, four years before, the law had gone into full force by which any other measures than the metric were strictly prohibited throughout the German empire.

3. Incredible as it seems, I have myself once seen in print a statement that the founders of the system in their geometric ignorance treated the quadrant of the earth's meridian as if it were the chord of ninety degrees! And who were the novices who made this blunder? Such a galaxy of mathematical ability was perhaps never united on any other work. La Place, Delambre, La Grange, Borda, Lavoisier, Mechain, Monge, Condorcet, are a few. To one not familiar with the biography of science it is matter of surprise that so many of the great lights of astronomy and mathematics were contemporary; and yet a man reputed sane, honest, and intelligent, without intending the slightest joke, stated in substance that this committee (let us grant in mercy that its composer was ignorant) did not distinguish between an arc of ninety degrees and its chord.

4. Like sheep the objectors follow in strict line and copy the blunders accurately. Even the friends of the Metric System have more than once been betrayed into granting claims so commonly made, when investigation would have shown their fallacy. The most common of this sort is the statement that later investigations have proved that the meter was incorrectly determined, and that it should be corrected by various fractions to make it right. Some strong advocates of the system soberly put in their books that the meter is "*about* $\frac{1}{10000000}$," etc. To all these friends I commend pp. 256, 257 of Barnard's "Metric System." Certainly none will care to retain the "about" after reading those pages.

5. It is hardly consistent with dignity to mention objections that the weight unit is fixed according to scientific law in a vacuum, and properly protected against variation, or that the real standard is really a bar of platinum, instead, I suppose such an objector would say, of the length of King Henry's arm, or something easily verified.

6. Now and then some persons berate decimals, and enlarge on the advantages of duodecimals. These champions in a majority of cases show the depth of their knowledge and research by making their arguments for duodecimals only such as apply to the perfect cube 8 or the square 16. They say the human mind divides most naturally into halves, and then again into halves, and therefore the decimal system is unfitted for use. We need hardly waste time to argue in this day as to the advantages of decimals. The same arguments carried out logically require the change of our entire arithmetic to a system of 8, 12, or 16 figures instead of ten. The objectors persistently ignore the fact, that in our money and in our metric measures we divide into halves and quarters, if we wish, with perfect ease and freedom.

7. Others say, "Who advocate the Metric System? Not men who use it, but teachers, who wish their labors of instruction lightened." Now the notorious fact is that men of science who use measures constantly, chemists, for instance, are uniformly strong advocates of the system. Our strongest support comes also from those who, in Germany and other countries, have actually used the metric measures, and learned how vastly more convenient they are.

8. The cost of change is further harped upon by those having no practical experience in changing, or, oftener, who have nothing to change. Germany changed to the Metric System, and inquiries there show no such complaints. Some great factories in this country have made the change, and heartily approve it after trial. They do not fill the air with wailing because of the expense, but say that, as old machinery wore out, they replaced it with new metric, and really felt the cost of changing very little compared with the gain.

Some years ago, when the Legislature of Massachusetts was passing some bills in favor of the Metric System, no little amusement was afforded by the fears expressed by one

member that the adoption of a system that originated in infidel France would undermine the morals and character of New England. The hearty vote given the system showed that enough argument of this kind against it would soon bring it into exclusive use. The Legislature seemed to think that, if a woman could maintain her character and sew on a machine invented by a man who swore, the Commonwealth might stand the strain of using an infinitely greater labor-saver, even though invented in a country guilty of some great mistakes. But in fact the real authors of the Metric System were not the men who shared in those crimes, but were, in some cases, their victims. If our opponents would spend half the time given to their outcry against the system in reading history aright, they would less often make themselves ridiculous by copying unpardonable misstatements.

But my brief notes have grown into a paper. I have touched only a few of the points of interest. Those interested will doubtless avail themselves of the invitation which the society scatters broadcast to send to its offices, 32 Hawley Street, Boston, for gratuitous information. It is doubly fitting that I close this paper with a second extract from the report to Congress on the value of this Metric System by a graduate of Harvard, John Quincy Adams, "the old man eloquent," then Secretary of State, who at the request of Congress gave this subject careful attention. He is said to have spoken of this work afterward as the most thorough that he ever did. He advised the United States to wait till France and other nations had succeeded in adopting and using the system. The time has now come for us to share in its benefits. He says: "If man upon earth be an improvable being; if that universal peace which was the object of a Saviour's mission, which is the desire of the philosopher, the longing of the philanthropist, the trembling hope of the Christian, is a blessing to which the futurity of mortal man has a claim of more than mortal promise; if the Spirit of Evil is, before the final consummation of things, to be cast down from his dominion over men, and bound in the chains of a thousand years, — the foretaste here of man's eternal felicity, — then this system of common instruments to accomplish all the changes of social and friendly commerce will furnish the links of sympathy between the inhabitants of the most distant regions; *the meter will surround the world in use as well as in multiplied extension;* and one language of weights and measures will be spoken from the equator to the poles."

IN OPPOSITION TO THE METRIC SYSTEM.

BY JESSE H. JONES.

THERE are in our country a considerable number of highly educated citizens, who are advocating the adoption of the Metric System; and they have already advanced so far that they are endeavoring to secure by law the compulsory use of it in some departments of the national government, with the ultimate purpose of forcing it in the same way upon the whole body of the American people. But there are certain people, who, having studied the matter, believe that a great wrong is being attempted, however much those who are making the attempt do not so understand it, and who are determined, therefore, not to endure the wrong in silence.

One reason why the Metric System should not be adopted by the American people is, to use the words of Sir John Herschel, that it is based upon a "geometric falsehood." And that falsehood is this: the French took an arc of a circle (a quadrant), *called it a straight line*, and from this line, known to be *not* what it was called, but quite the opposite, they cut off a decimal part, made it their unit of length, and from

this derived their whole system. Let any one strike a quarter-circle, and draw the chord, and it will become palpably and most emphatically evident how great a falsehood it was to call the quadrant a straight line. And every heart that loves truth strenuously, looking upon that figure, cannot fail, we think, to say, with Sir John Herschel again, it "was not a blunder only; it was a *sin* against geometric simplicity." This sin against geometric truth in the foundation must needs permeate and vitiate the whole system.

Another reason why the Metric System should not be adopted is, that, if it were truthful to call a curve a straight line, facts have been discovered in recent years, quite unknown when that system was devised, which render worthless the line that was chosen and measured. The French supposed that all meridians were of the same length. More recent science has shown that the meridians are of various lengths; and also that the one measured by them was not of an average length. It has shown also that the shape of the earth slowly changes, so that the same meridian will have different lengths at different periods. These facts, which were not known when the Metric System was originated, as thoroughly destroy the worth of the line which the French measured, for a true basis of a system of weights and measures, as does the "geometric falsehood" which they did know.

Yet a third reason why the American people ought not to adopt the Metric System is, that its advocates feel the force of these defects so keenly that they have abandoned altogether the claim to that meridian as a scientific basis, or to any other such basis, or to any commensurability in that system with our globe. They content themselves with saying, We have the meter, no matter how we got it, and we have the system of weights and measures developed from it, and these we will maintain regardless of their origin. And so they have cast in one ingot platinum enough to make eighteen fac-similes of the original standard meter, intending to distribute them to the four quarters of the globe, so that only by a general convulsion of nature the standard can be obliterated from the earth. But how scientific that system must be which has for its very tap-root a mere platinum stick! And what shall be said of those who think to measure the pathway of God through the stars by that which their own hands have made? That platinum bar is the very image of Baal in the modern scientific world. Why should the American people worship it? We pass now from the source to the system, and we shall find in the structure of the system, without regard to the root from which it grew, elements which render it unworthy of adoption.

The boast of the Metric System is that it is a decimal system. But this ground of boasting is the root of evil in it so far as structure is concerned. A right measure system is one shaped and framed to fit human uses. A system fitted to human uses is one ordered according to human nature; and human nature shows itself in the spontaneous instincts and activities of men. Now, in all the common uses of life it is the spontaneous instinct of men to divide their measures by halves and quarters, and not by fifths and tenths. That is, human nature, in its spontaneous action, demands primarily a duodecimal system. Every one can verify this for himself. For instance, let him take the straight edge of a table, and try to divide its length by each system. If he would get it into tenths he halves it. Now let him try to divide each half into five equal parts, and he will see how difficult and unnatural it is to use the decimal system. But let him halve each part again, and so on to the minutest length, and he will see how natural and instinctive the duodecimal system is. Or let any one stand in a store, watch the people making purchases, and observe how they ask for half a gallon, a quarter of a pound, and the like, in all things dividing by halves and quarters, and never asking for a fifth or a tenth of anything; and he will thus see also the naturalness of the duodecimal and the unnaturalness of the decimal system in our

every-day human uses. This is still further shown in the way our decimal system of money is used. The dollar is our unit, and we say half a dollar, and a quarter of a dollar, and these are common and acceptable coins; but the twenty-cent piece, or fifth of a dollar, is considered a nuisance, which all wish to be rid of. Our money, though originally framed to be only a decimal system, is in our common usage a most perfect blending of the decimal and duodecimal systems, in which the duodecimal part prevails over the decimal.

The exaggerated and false importance which the French system gives to calculation, and which was the reason why it was made decimal, is another reason against adopting it. In a true system the first thing is to use the measure, and then to "figure on it," as the saying is. So in a true system the measures will grow out of human nature, and the proportions and relations of man to the globe, and thus will have its reason and law in itself; while the method of calculation will come afterward, and be adapted to it. But the French just turned this true order upside down. Their first thought was to make a system easy of calculation, and they shaped everything to that. This was indeed putting the cart before the horse.

And just according to this is the position and work of those who are urging the adoption of that system. Who are those who hold meetings, pass resolutions, and press petitions upon our legislatures and Congress to get this foreign scheme imposed upon our people by law? Are they those who are to use these measures after the law shall have required it? Are they the carpenters, the machinists, the engineers, and the merchants? Not at all. But the advocates are men of books, school teachers, those whose function it is to instruct in the art of making calculations, and who from that fact are specially inclined to put it first. Hence, though most admirable in their own place and work, they have here fallen into the gravest error, and are leading the people altogether astray.

The manner in which the French derived their weights from the foundation line is another reason why their system should be rejected. The general method is to cube a line; and take the amount of pure water which a vessel of the capacity of that cube would hold, as a unit of weight. But where shall this be weighed, and at what temperature? The key-note of the answer to this question is Life. Weights are to enable the living to effect accurate and just exchanges of certain things which enter into a living. Is it not altogether more reasonable that the living should determine the weights with which they are to exchange what helps to make that living under conditions where men can live, than under those where they must die? Yet this axiom of common sense in the matter the French entirely violated. Instead of determining their unit of weight in the open air with the thermometer at 68° Fahr., the perfect temperature for healthy human life, they performed their work *in vacuo*, with the water at its greatest density, about 38° Fahr.; either of which conditions is destructive of that life. A measure system whose key-note is Death is not fit for the uses of living men.

Another stronger and wellnigh conclusive reason against the substitution of the Metric System for that which we have inherited from our fathers, is the enormous cost at which alone the change can be made. In single workshops in this country, that cost in machinery and patterns would amount to tens of thousands of dollars. For example, it is said to have cost the Waltham Watch Factory $75,000 to make the change. Did the metricists ever compute what it means in money to throw out of use every instrument of measure in every shop, store, and house in the land, and put new ones in their places? It certainly means millions of dollars.

But the expenditure of mental toil would be greater than that of money. All the men, women, and youth in the land must learn a new, strange, foreign, and artificial system of weights and measures, with long and yet stranger names; and must so re-

adjust their minds as to think in and use it. Such a feat is contrary to human nature. Only an attempt to legislate the French language into the mouths of our people would be more absurd. And this leads naturally to the next point.

It is none too strong to call the nomenclature of the Metric System barbarous and unnatural. This alone is an abundant reason why it should not be adopted by a people born to the English tongue. It is indeed formed from the Greek, but because it is from a foreign tongue is why it is barbarous. It is also indeed scientific, as those who devised it understood science; but because it is scientific it is unnatural, and the more scientific it is the more it is unnatural. Nature, in such a case especially, is what springs from the plain people, and the natural words for the plain people are short words, which are mere names without regard to the relations of what is named. Inch, foot; ounce, pound; pint, quart; gallon, bushel, — these are the kind of words which are natural to the plain people. Besides, the whole scheme of going up and down by tens in the form of the words, and carrying in mind the distinction between *deka*, *deci*, that the one means ten times and the other one tenth, is as contrary to nature and as impossible to the great body of the people, as it is scientific and fit in the purely artificial system of the ideologists who devised it.

Facing any charge of bigotry that may be brought, I add that the religious condition of the French people when the Metric System was produced is a strong reason against it. It is not a mere nothing that the period and place out of which that system sprang were those in which the supreme characteristic religious event was the fact that a naked courtesan was paraded on a triumphal car through the streets of the city as the Goddess of Reason. It was the age of Atheism. Atheism is spiritual death. When the French proclaimed death as an eternal sleep, they said, in substance, Death is God. Out of that same moral condition which gave them Death as their god came that measure system whose start was a falsehood, and whose substance was formed, so far as it could be, under conditions of death. Only a people raging in wrong could have produced a measure system whose tap-root was a falsehood.

Finally, the Metric System ought not to be introduced into this country because, after a long and strenuous effort, it has been found impracticable to enforce its use in the country where it originated. So unfitted for human uses did experience show it to be, that the French government was constrained to put an excrescence upon it by providing halves and doubles of certain measures; and even then it could not be made to succeed. Instead of its taking the place of the two systems previously in vogue, and so simplifying affairs, as was fondly expected by those who devised it, it has been able, even with the urgent aid of a "strong" government, only to get into use alongside of them; and in the place of two there are now three systems in France, and the confusion is just so far increased. It does seem absurd to ask the American people to adopt this device of French science, which the French people themselves cannot be made to use.

I have thus presented a brief statement[1] of the chief reasons which have constrained some among the English-speaking peoples to oppose the persistent efforts to introduce the Metric System into our country. And if in any place the language used seems blunt and strong, it may be excused by the fact that it is used in opposition to the strenuous endeavor of those who are using high education and social position to thrust upon a free people for their daily use a foreign device, which neither they nor their fathers knew, for which they have not asked, and which they do not want.

[1] Those who care to learn farther on this matter, and especially as to what may be said in behalf of our English system, and what it would be if perfected, are invited to communicate with L. J. Bisbee, President of the Society for Preserving and Perfecting our Hereditary System of Weights and Measures, 375 Tremont St., Boston; or Charles Latimer, Cleveland, Ohio, who is at the head of a large branch society composed of railroad men and others.

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS AT CAMBRIDGE.

BY MARSHALL T. BIGELOW, A. M.

VISITORS to Cambridge cannot fail to notice the conspicuous building in Brattle Square, a short distance southwest of the College yard, a representation of which appears on the next page. This building is at present occupied by the well-known University Press, — without doubt the oldest book-printing establishment in this country. It is stated that, after the press of Day and Green was discontinued, no printing was done in Cambridge till 1761, when the Press was re-established by the College. This statement is undoubtedly correct, and it is probable that the Press was continuously maintained by the College or by private parties up to the beginning of this century, when we find it in full operation.

It was certainly in existence in 1803, — nearly ten years before the oldest of the Harpers was apprenticed, — the date of the oldest Harvard catalogue in the College Library, which, although bearing no imprint, was unquestionably from this Press. In 1805 the Catalogue bears the words, "Printed by William Hilliard," and the first edition of Holmes's "Annals of America," published in the same year, has the same imprint. This work is well printed, in Pica type, with side-notes, and would compare favorably with the same class of works printed at the present day. In 1808, the first American edition of Dalzell's "Collectanea Græca Majora" bears this imprint: "E Prelo Universitatis Gulielmo Hilliard Typographo." But by a comparison with the second Edinburgh edition it is apparent that it is from the same types with that, and that the sheets were sent over here with an American imprint substituted. But the second American edition, which bears the date of 1811 and the imprint of Hilliard and Metcalf, was unquestionably printed here, and is probably the first Greek book ever printed in this country.

The location of the original printing-office is uncertain; but at least as far back as 1818 the building stood at the northeast corner of Holyoke Street, immediately opposite the College yard, whence it was removed in 1824 to give place to the brick block which now stands there. It was then moved a short distance south on Holyoke Street, where it still stands,[1] with an addition of about forty feet at its western end, which was built in 1837. In front of this building one of the memorial tablets[2] recently set up by the city designates it as the site of the first schoolhouse erected in Cambridge, in 1648. The Press remained in this place till 1865, when Welch, Bigelow, & Co., the proprietors at that time, moved it to the present building (originally erected for a hotel), to which they made large additions, including the extensive fire-proof warehouse in the rear.

In 1826 the first edition of Pickering's Greek Lexicon was published, the Preface to which contains the following words: "Notwithstanding the great care used in correcting the press, both by the original editor and by that intelligent scholar whose skilful superintendence of the University Press gives so high a value to its classical publications, there will probably be found various typographical errors, particularly in the accentual and other marks."

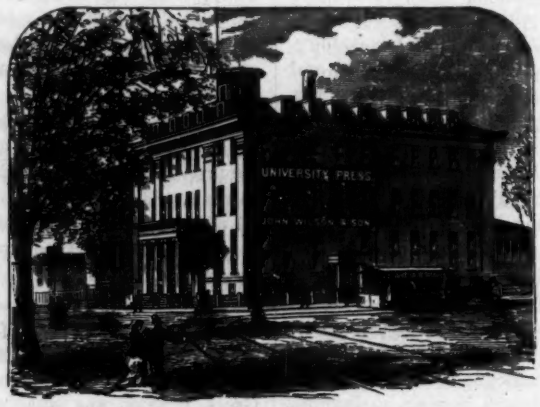
The distinguished scholar here referred to was Charles Folsom, a graduate of the Class of 1813, and Librarian of the College from 1823 to 1826. It will be seen from this paragraph, that for upwards of half a century the Press has been celebrated for its accuracy and for its classical works.

At this period, and for many years after, almost all the text-books used in the College were printed here, many of them being the works of European scholars, edited by

[1] This building was removed in May of this year.

[2] See page 81 of *The Harvard Register* for February, 1881.

the professor or teacher in the special department to which each book related; so that, besides the supervision of Mr. Folsom, it also had the careful criticism of the best scholarship of the College. During Mr. Folsom's connection with the office as proprietor, numerous grammars and text-books were printed, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, German, and Spanish, as well as the Greek Tragedies edited by President Woolsey of Yale College.



THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

During his time, also, Sparks's edition of Washington's Writings and his "American Biography" were begun, and these and all his other works in American history were printed here. Prescott's Histories were likewise begun during Mr. Folsom's time, and his criticisms were highly appreciated by the historian (who styled him his "Harvard Aldus"), as well as by many others to whom he was equally serviceable.

In 1842 the Press was bought by Charles R. Metcalf (a brother of Eliab W. Metcalf, the partner of Mr. Hilliard, and afterward of Mr. Folsom), Omen S. Keith, and George Nichols, the last two being graduates of Harvard, the former in the Class of 1826 and the latter in the Class of 1828. After a year or two this firm was dissolved, Mr. Keith retiring, and a new firm was formed under the name of Metcalf & Co. Mr. Nichols continued in this firm for several years, and the writer of this article was one of its original members. Mr. Nichols's reputation was as extended as that of Mr. Folsom, and during the existence of this firm the remaining works of Prescott and of Sparks passed through the Press.

In 1859, the firm of Welch, Bigelow, & Co. was formed, which continued until the year 1878; in 1879, John Wilson and Charles E. Wentworth became the proprietors of the Press, and greatly increased its capacity by combining their own office with the already existing establishment.

From the commencement of the present century almost all the original works of our greatest New England authors — scholars, poets, historians, essayists, or novelists — came from this press. The *North American Review* was printed here, during nearly the whole period of its existence until its removal to New York, and the *Christian Examiner* was also printed here. Besides the works of Holmes, Sparks, and Prescott, before mentioned, those of Ticknor, Palfrey, Judge Story, Quincy, Everett, Hillard, Professor Norton, Dr. Noyes, — of Dana (the poet), Longfellow, Hawthorne, Whittier, Emerson, Holmes, and Lowell, — the Greek works of Pickering, Woolsey, Crosby, Felton, and of many of the more recent scholars, — were first issued from this Press, and during all this time the reputation for accu-

racy and scholarship which it made under Mr. Folsom has been fully sustained.

But it was not till 1859 that the Press first began to acquire its reputation for fine printing, which was largely increased by the mechanical skill as well as the artistic eye of Mr. Welch; and during the existence of the firm of Welch, Bigelow, & Co. a succession of fine books were issued bearing their imprint which have never been surpassed in this country. Among them were Harris's "Insects Injurious to Vegetation," Bond's "Great Comet of 1858," Ticknor's "Life of Prescott," Baird's Land Birds of California and Land Birds of North America, Walton's "Complete Angler," various illustrated holiday books like Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armor" and Whittier's "Snow Bound," the King's Chapel Liturgy (an illuminated prayer-book, which DeVinne in his History of Printing says is the handsomest book of the kind ever printed), the Golden Treasury series, the Little Classics, Longfellow's translation of Dante, Bryant's of the Iliad and Odyssey, and Bayard Taylor's of Goethe's Faust. Under this firm a corps of superior cut printers were trained, who still find constant employment.

The University Press has been foremost in adopting all the modern improvements in printing machinery, and in introducing new faces of type, Greek or English. One of the first Adams presses, if not the very first made, was set up here. As an instance of the prejudice prevalent in the community, it is a curious fact that, when Mr. Sparks heard that one of his books was printing on a power-press, he peremptorily ordered the plates to be taken off the press; and it was only by persistent effort that he was finally convinced that they could be printed on a power-press much better than on a hand-press. The first three Hoe stop-cylinder presses, as they are called, were made for the University Press, and are still in use there. It is on these presses that the finest cut-work yet done in this country is still printed. Electrotyping was also early introduced here, and has been brought to the highest state of perfection.

The present proprietors are quite as enterprising as their predecessors, and will undoubtedly fully maintain the reputation already acquired by the Press, and continue to be pioneers in everything which may tend to improve the art which is preservative of all arts. The establishment employs constantly over three hundred persons, and pays for wages some $6,000 a fortnight. It is furnished with twenty-four Adams presses, nine cylinders, five hydraulics, and ten hand-presses, and has a very large amount of type, embracing complete Hebrew, Greek, German, and English fonts of every variety and size; and it is now one of the largest and most complete printing-offices in the country. During the last two years an average of about 600,000 ems per day has been put in type, and electrotyped or stereotyped, — equivalent to 600 good-sized pages, or one large volume.

The College and the University Press have long been closely identified each with the other. The College owned the building which the Press occupied till 1865, and up to that time all the official documents of the College of every kind were printed at the Press; and almost all those of a later date, as well as the College undergraduate papers, from *The Lyceum* in 1810 down to this time, with only one or two exceptions, bear either the imprint of the University Press or that of its present proprietors. Peirce's and Quincy's Histories of the College, the "Harvard Memorial Biographies," Sibley's "Graduates of Harvard University," the luxurious quarto "Harvard Book" of Vaille and Clark, and the neat little volume of Moses King, likewise bear the imprint of the University Press.

Of the ten names of its proprietors which appear on its imprints since the year 1800, three were Harvard graduates, and two others were deemed worthy of an honorary degree from the College. Many of the College officers and authorities have always taken a great interest in the success of the Press, and it is largely due to their influence and assistance that it has been able to maintain its high position.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

A Short History of the English Colonies in America. By HENRY CABOT LODGE. New York: Harper & Brothers. Crown 8vo. pp. 568.

THE author of this volume is one of the youngest of the Harvard graduates who have turned their attention to literature. Mr. Lodge is a member of the College Class of 1871, was graduated at the Law School in 1874, admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1875, and took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1876. To obtain this degree he wrote an essay on the "Anglo-Saxon Land Law," which, with three essays on similar themes by other writers, was published by Little, Brown, & Co., under the title of "Essays in Anglo-Saxon Law," in the same year. For three years he was the Harvard Lecturer on American History, both the Colonial and subsequent periods, beginning in the winter of 1876-77, and closing in that of 1878-79. It was while engaged in the studies preparatory to the Harvard lectures that he planned the social history of the English Colonies in America, which was first given to the public in the form of a course of Lowell Institute lectures, in the spring of 1880. From 1873 to 1877 he was associated with Professor Henry Adams in the editorship of the *North American Review*. Three or four years ago he published the "Life and Letters of George Cabot," his great-grandfather. Last year he edited a little volume of "Ballads and Lyrics," and since March, 1880, with John T. Morse, Jr. as joint editor, he has had charge of the *International Review*. All this implies an unusual amount of labor for one who has barely turned his thirtieth year, and it is fair to say that the work has been something more than the editorial supervision of the writings of others. This is specially true of the "History of the English Colonies in America," which bears the marks of ample research, and is a fresh contribution to our knowledge of the American people before they had grown into a distinct nationality and a homogeneous race. Mr. Lodge has not yet reached his full stature as a writer or thinker, but, judging from his lines of effort up to the present time, he has a special aptitude for history and politics. His several volumes and occasional efforts, including a recent Fourth-of-July oration before the city of Boston, and many review articles, indicate the range of his historical studies, while his position as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives during two sessions suggests his possible career as one of the future statesmen of the Commonwealth. His writing so far shows industry and accuracy in the collection and statement of facts, a clear and forcible style, and excellent judgment. It has the breadth and strength of an older man. His method is hardly picturesque, hardly philosophical, not at all imaginative, but, nevertheless, singularly effective for his purpose.

The point of time which the present history is intended to emphasize is the meeting of the Stamp Act Congress in New York in 1765, when the first step was taken to give character and importance to the people who fought the war for independence and founded the United States. It is written upon a double plan. It was intended at first to be only sketches of the life, habits, thoughts, and manners of the English people living in America during the Colonial and Provincial periods; but when the social sketches had been written, Mr. Lodge found that, parallel with each sketch, an outline history of each Colony was necessary, in order that the pictures of life and manners might be hung in a proper frame. This led to the preparation of a separate historical account of the political development of each Colony. The method thus adopted unavoidably caused some repetitions, but it had the advantage that the facts could be grouped in an effective way. This is seen in the contrast of Virginia and the Carolinas with New England during the Colonial history. The two sections, presenting the most diverse characteristics, contain in epitome the germs of all subsequent American history. Mr. Lodge deals for the most part with new matter, and has attempted the sociological study of his subject. He draws few inferences, but his facts are so arranged that one easily traces the successive steps of political, social, and religious growth. It is the first time that the present generation has been able to look its great-grandfathers in the face. We have several histories of the country as a whole, but this is the first time that the portraiture of social life has been attempted on a comprehensive scale. Mr. Lodge would be the last man to claim any special originality for his book, but his merits are none the less real for that. He excels in clear,

sober narrative, in fidelity to facts, in their concise and orderly statement, and his work is so thoroughly done that it will not need doing again. There is room for some question whether in several instances he has done ample justice to each feature of Colonial life. He may have painted the New Englanders better, and the Virginians worse, than they were; opinions will always differ on these points; but the book is free from exaggerated statements, and can be trusted as an honest portraiture of the people who founded the United States of America. It is the only work which tells the whole story within reasonable compass.

Julius H. Ward.

Literary Art: a Conversation between a Painter, a Poet, and a Philosopher. By JOHN ALBEE. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

SUCH is the title-page of a volume of 182 pages, novel in form and richly suggestive in substance. Three friends, a painter, a poet, and a philosopher, while away a summer afternoon on the banks of the Concord River. The discussion of the avowed subject, "Literary Art," is approached by slow stages, and at last directly introduced by a criticism of the halting, barren language of philosophy. The Philosopher evidently deprecates much attention to form, and emphasizes the importance of content. But the line of argument by which Painter and Poet lead him to desire literary art as an ally in delivering his message to the world is at once artful and conclusive. Philosophy underlies all genuine culture, and hence must, in the growing efforts to make genuine culture general, be made the common possession of all. As its stiff, arbitrary phraseology is to the uninitiated quite as foreign as any dead language, it follows that, would it do its self-appointed work, it must adopt the language of literature. Despite this logic, the Philosopher seems to feel that his profession must be content to deal with *things*, with *verities*, and must be willing to be misunderstood or not listened to by the mass, and to write for the artists, whose works it is the high function of philosophy to interpret. The rules of literary art are partially enumerated, and the contributions to these of the different nations, ancient and mediæval, and of many master modern authors, are stated or implied. The Painter is the most abundant talker, and the most confident. The Poet is most sparing of his words, being most fastidious. The Poet is in a despondent mood, and thinks that "more and more do the Philistines possess the world." But we learn from him that the function of true literature is to interpret man's being, external nature, and all of God that we know through both, and to present the interpretation in a form that will delight. The Painter is made to say something to this effect: Man is the middle term between Nature and Art; he has Nature behind him as material, and Art before him as product. I have said, "The Painter is *made* to say," for, although the most reticent of the three friends, one knows that the Poet wrote the book, so perfectly formed is every sentence.

May Wright Sewall.

A College Series of Greek Authors, with Notes based on those of recent German Editions. Edited by JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, Assistant Professor of Greek in Harvard University, and LEWIS R. PACKARD, Hillhouse Professor of Greek in Yale College. Boston: Ginn, Heath, & Co.

THE chief obstacle to the rapid and effective prosecution of Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit studies in this country is the lack of suitable text-books. Every instructor who is acquainted with the aims, methods, and results of the last few years of German scholarship knows this fact; but the recognition of its truth has thus far borne no fruit, save in a sporadic way. The large and comprehensive plan of the "College Series" — which proposes to give us forty volumes within the next ten years — is the outgrowth of a real need, which, for the last three years and a half, has made itself more and more keenly felt to its untiring projector, Professor John Williams White.

The German annotated school editions are confessedly the best. Some of them, as Stein's Herodotus and Classen's Thucydides, have been in use at Harvard; but the difficulty of procuring such works, especially in the inland cities of the United States, is very great, because the booksellers so seldom have direct business connections with Leipsic. And even in the seaboard towns, these books must be sold at a large advance on the publisher's prices to justify keeping them in stock, and to pay freights and duties, or else be imported at the cost of a vexatious delay of several months. Neither alternative is pleasant.

Moreover, the fact that these notes are in German is more of a hindrance than an advantage. Faesi's knotty introduction to the Iliad, or Classen's unusually difficult notes, are

entirely unsuitable material on which to base instruction in German, even if the Greek instructor could fairly be expected to teach both languages at once. Most students will prefer their Greek and their German "served separately," as the man said of "his beef and his French," on quitting a very poor table where he had been dining "for the sake of the language."

The volumes of this series are to be based on the best German editions; that is, they are not original. Had Professor White's plan put originality in the first place, and the advancement of sound learning in our country in the second, it would probably have resulted in a few new and long-delayed variorum editions of the classics, with the sorry phrase on their title-page, "Adapted to the wants of American students." As it is, there is every reason to believe that a considerable number of these volumes will be ready for use very soon, and all of them within a decade. Half of them are already in preparation.

But there is a long way between an original and its reproduction. The three essential requisites for a good text-book are, that it be the work of accurate scholarship, that it be in good form, both as regards the style and the manner of presentation, and the external matters of typography, paper, and binding; and, finally, that it be cheap, and easily accessible. The names of the editors in chief and their co-operators—including Goodwin, Allen, Morris, and others—are the best guarantee that we shall have scholarly reproductions of scholarly originals. As for the externals, herein we Americans far excel the Germans. That the books may be cheap and widely circulated is a hope for whose fulfilment we must look to the judgment and business enterprise of the publishers.

Charles Rockwell Lanman.

Goethe's Mother. By ALFRED SEYMOUR GIBBS. Edited by CLARENCE COOK. New York: Dodd, Mead, & Co.

THE main part of this book consists of correspondence of Catharine Elizabeth Goethe with her illustrious son, with Lavater, Wieland, the Duchess Anna Amalia of Saxe Weimar, and with others whose literary fame, or whose connection with the great German poet, gives interest to all that concerns them.

Selected letters from a number of earlier collections are here brought together; many are here for the first time translated into English, and a few appear never before given to the public.

The letters are translated by Alfred Seymour Gibbs (1851), whose accurate knowledge of the German language and genial sympathy have enabled him to retain in English always the spirit, and often the quaint idiom, of the original. Mr. Gibbs's pen also furnishes the "Introduction," which is in effect a brief but vivid biographical sketch of the Frau Rath. The whole is preceded by a note "To the Reader," which is a literary portrait of the translator by Clarence Cook (1849). This note has a real interest for every one who values the independence and simplicity of the best phases of American social life; and, although not an integral part of the book, one cannot pass it over without expressing appreciation.

What is genius? Is it of human origin? If so, what are the laws of its production and its growth? So urgently do these questions appeal to the fearless curiosity of these modern days, that any book which even hints at the explanation of any individual incarnation of genius, or promises to unfold its human heredity, will be sure of readers.

The secret of spiritual birthright is still veiled, but baffled science yet expects the mystery of maternity to reveal it; hence modern literature regards the biography of a great man as incomplete until prefaced by the biography of his mother.

This volume justifies the son by the mother; and, if it does not account for the former, it removes the miracle whose solution we seek by one generation farther into the past. The Frau Rath is no more like the prudent, calculating, care-taking, plodding *Hausfrau* of her country, than is Goethe like the ordinary beer-drinking, pipe-smoking, sturdy, and stolid burgher of his native town.

These letters illustrate an almost boundless hope, broad sympathy, ready humor, quick intelligence, a temperament set toward the easy side of things, and a conscientious determination to cultivate this side, and to ignore the irksome and the hateful. These letters prove that all of Goethe's admiring contemporaries recognized his mother's rare endowments. Frau Aja did not keep open house in Frankfort for all travelling celebrities merely because of her great son at Weimar. Curiosity might have inspired one visit, but that alone could never have sustained lifelong friend-

ships. The letters of many famous people appear in this volume, but in no respect are the letters of the literary lions of that day, of Herder, Wieland, Merck, and Lavater, superior in spirit or in style to those of the Frau Rath; and in heartiness and directness none equal her own productions. Joined to childlike simplicity is yet an undisguised consciousness of her native powers. No mock humility mars her pages. She is the equal of her correspondent in all cases, and neither rank nor fame can patronize her. This volume is another light to hold in one's hand when one reads "Werther," and "Faust," and "Wilhelm Meister." And the spirit which shines alike in her grandmotherly outpourings to her little granddaughters, in her grave counsel to Friedrich von Stein, in her serious upbraidings of Ungermann, in her pictures of her own home life, in her confidences to her son, in her welcome to Goethe's son and to Christiane Vulpius, justifies her exclamation when, speaking of the idol of all Germany, she says, "This heart bore him."

May Wright Sewall.

The Elements of Analytic Geometry. By GEORGE R. BRIGGS (1874). New York: John Wiley & Sons. 1881.

THIS book is intended for the use of the Freshman Class in Harvard College, to whom instruction in Analytic Geometry has for several years been given by lectures based on a syllabus. As the book is designed for beginners, it may be used by any one who understands the rudiments of Trigonometry. Among elementary text-books it is peculiar in the addition of a chapter on loci, and in the introduction in the text of numerous examples and applications to familiar theorems of Geometry.

"HISTORY OF AMERICA, Narrative, Critical, and Descriptive," is the title of James R. Osgood & Co.'s new undertaking, a work of the first magnitude. It will comprise a series of monographs, by many of the foremost historians of this country, assisted by others in Europe; and the work will constitute eight large and handsome volumes copiously and elegantly illustrated. The editor is Justin Winsor (1853), Librarian of Harvard University, and his advisory committee are Robert C. Winthrop (1828), Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis (1833), Charles Deane (A. M. 1856), Francis Parkman (1844), and Professor Henry W. Torrey (1833). The editor is also to have the assistance of representatives of other American historical societies, like those of Pennsylvania, Maryland, etc. In appearance and size the volumes will very much resemble those of the "Memorial History of Boston."

PROFESSOR JAMES BRADLEY THAYER (1852) is writing a book on "Evidence," which will form part of the "Students' Series of Law Books," which Little, Brown, & Co., of Boston, are publishing.

JOHN T. MORSE, JR. (1860), of Boston, has been selected by Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., to edit their "Lives of American Statesmen," — a series of volumes describing the career and achievements of representative American statesmen. The subjects will be chosen and treated so as to cover the political, financial, and industrial history of the United States, embracing those measures which have been most prominent in American politics.

FRANK VIRGIL MCDONALD (1879) has devoted considerable time to the preparation of genealogies of his family. His works now published and in press are as follows:—

1. MacDonald Genealogy, 1876, containing Tables of Descendants of Bryan MacDonald, of Delaware.
2. Contributions to Early History of Bryan MacDonald, 1879.
3. Descendants of Jesse Peter, of Mackville, Ky., 1880.
4. Inquiries relating to the Ancestors and Descendants of Job Whipple of Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y.
5. Notes preparatory to a Biography of Dr. R. H. McDonald, of San Francisco. [In press.]
6. Descendants of Edward MacDonald of Amsterdam, Botetourt Co., Va. [In preparation.]

Copies of these books can be or will be found in the Harvard College Library.

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN PEIRCE'S Lowell Lectures on "Ideality in the Physical Sciences" are in the hands of the printers (the University Press), and will be published by Little, Brown, & Co., of Boston. The family of the late Professor Peirce also have in view the publication of a new edition of his mathematical works. His most remarkable original contribution to pure mathematics, the "Linear Associative Algebra," which has never appeared in print, but of which a small lithographed edition was issued for distribution among mathematicians in 1870, will be edited, with notes and appendices, by Professor Charles S. Peirce, of the U. S. Coast Survey, and of the Johns Hopkins University. The miscellaneous papers, scattered through various scientific journals and the publications of learned societies, will be collected and arranged at an early date. A revised and augmented edition of the "Curves and Functions" is also in contemplation, as well as of the "Analytic Mechanics" and of the elementary text-books. The whole will be under the editorial charge of Professors James M. Peirce (1853) and Charles S. Peirce (1859).

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month, and is published ten days afterward. To insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard or other universities are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER.

The subscription price is $3.00 a year, postpaid. All subscriptions must begin with the first number of the volume.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher*,
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VOL. III. JUNE, 1881. No. 6.

IN making the appointment to the Plummer Professorship of Christian Morals, and to the office of Preacher to the University, several important considerations are involved. Among them the sectarian element is prominent. From what denomination shall the Preacher be selected? For the welfare of the College, we believe that he should be drawn from an Evangelical sect. The impression prevails among many people that Harvard is a Unitarian College. We chance to know of a recent graduate who, before entering, was told by an orthodox divine he would rather take his books and go into the bushes alone to get an education than come to such an Antichristian institution. That this impression is false is known to all who have even a slight knowledge of the management of the College. But the impression, though false, serves to keep students away, and to send into other treasuries donations which would otherwise be made to Harvard. That there are as able preachers in the Episcopal, or Baptist, or Congregational Church as in the Unitarian, cannot be doubted. Therefore, for the welfare of the College, it is to be hoped that the successor of Dr. Peabody will not only be orthodox, but also be so recognized. The thoroughly unsectarian spirit of the College has for years been manifest in many ways, but in ways concealed to a considerable extent from the public; by the election of an Evangelical preacher the Corporation would clearly proclaim that Harvard, though Christian, is neither Unitarian nor sectarian.

IMPORTANT changes will be made next year in the instruction of the Freshman Class, and in the assignment of work to the instructors in Greek, Latin, German, mathematics, and physics, who are below the rank of Professor. Heretofore some of the younger teachers in the College have been mainly confined to Freshman teaching, and have frequently been obliged to hear the same lesson several times with different sections of the Class. Next year Professors Goodwin and Lane, and Assistant-Professors Cook, C. J. White, J. W. White, and Byerly, will all take part in the instruction of the Freshmen, and, on the other hand, all the younger instructors will give elective courses open to members of the higher classes or to graduates. The number of sections into which the Freshman Class is divided will be somewhat reduced, and after Christmas large advanced sections, composed of the better scholars in each subject, and embracing at least two fifths of the Class, will be formed in Greek, Latin, German, and mathematics. The Freshman work will be so divided among the different teachers (fifteen in all) that the number of exercises which must be repeated by the same teacher will be small, a large majority of the instructors being entirely delivered from this evil.

These changes will bring a large part of the Freshman Class under the influence of the most learned and experienced teachers, and will give greater variety and interest to the work of the year; but they will also — and this consideration is not less important — make the position of a tutor or instructor in languages or mathematics much more desirable than it has heretofore been. Of late years the College has been able (thanks in part to the fellowship system) to secure in these subordinate places some thoroughly trained men of large attainments and varied resources. The changes above indicated will enable these gentlemen to bring their powers into fuller play, to their own great advantage and that of the College.

TYNGSBORO', MASS.

A SECOND LETTER.

MASON, N. H., March 30, 1881.

EDITOR OF THE HARVARD REGISTER: —

SOME errors in the Tyngsborough letter in your March issue require correction. Rebecca Bancroft, who married the Rev. Ebenezer Hill, was the daughter of Colonel Ebenezer Bancroft. Lieutenant Timothy Bancroft was her grandfather. Rev. Ebenezer Hill was not the minister of Hollis. He was ordained at Mason, N. H., on Nov. 3, 1790, and remained pastor of the church till he died, on May 20, 1854, having nearly completed a pastorate of sixty-four years. Robert Brinley, the father of Nathan-

iel Brinley, was the purchaser of the Mrs. Winslow estate of Dudley Atkins Tyng, who was a descendant of Rebecca Tyng, who married Governor Joseph Dudley.[1] It is stated that Hannah, the third daughter of Edward Tyng, married, first, Abijah Savage, and afterward, the Rev. Thomas Weld. This is all wrong. Habijah Savage and Hannah Tyng were married by Governor John Endicott, May 8, 1661. Their twin daughters, Hannah and Mary, were born August 27, 1667. He died, May, 1669, and his widow married General Daniel Gookin of Cambridge. Of these twin daughters Hannah married the Rev. Nathaniel Gookin of Cambridge. She died May 14, 1702. Mary married the Rev. Thomas Weld, — his second wife. His first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Wilson, of Medfield, died July 29, 1687. He died June 9, 1702, not killed by the Indians, as is erroneously stated by some authors, and also on the monument in Old Dunstable graveyard, erected by the Nashua Historical Society. There was no Indian war in 1702. His widow went to Attleborough, Mass., and there resided with her son, Rev. Habijah Weld (1723), till her death, June 2, 1731. It also stated that Edward Tyng "had a large landed estate here." His name is not found as an inhabitant, a resident, a land-owner, or tax-payer, in the records from the date of the Charter, 1673, to 1731. During all those years the name of his son, Colonel Jonathan Tyng, is found on almost every page in all the business affairs of the place. Fox (p. 73) states that Edward Tyng was admitted an inhabitant in 1677. He died in 1681. Colonel Jonathan Tyng was one of the largest land-owners in the place. His second son, Major William Tyng, was by the Governor sent, in the winter of 1703, with a military force into the wilderness, into the region of the Winnipiseogee Lake, to find the camp of Old Harry, a hostile Indian, with orders to "destroy him root and branch." The expedition was made upon snow-shoes. He executed his orders thoroughly to the letter. No doubt, it was in revenge for this destruction of their chief and his family that Major Tyng was afterwards attacked and wounded by the Indians between Groton and Lancaster, and carried to Concord, where he died in August, 1710. Major John Tyng (1691) and his brother, Major William Tyng, above named, were sons of Colonel Jonathan Tyng. John died in England, unmarried, and William died of Indian wounds, in Concord. Judge Tyng (1725) was his only son.

JOHN B. HILL.

In the former letter only a mere mention was made of FRANCIS BRINLEY (1818); it should have been somewhat more extended, for, according to the "New England Official Directory and Hand-Book, 1878–79," Francis Brinley was born in Hanover Street, near Court Street, Boston, Nov. 10, 1800, and was admitted to the Bar in 1821; then opened a law office on Court Street; was a member of the Common Council in 1832 and 1849; its President in 1850 and 1851; Representative from Boston 1832, 1850, and again in 1854; State Senator in 1852–53 and 1863. In the year 1841, on invitation of Daniel Webster, he accepted the office of Law Clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., of which he was the first incumbent, and frequently argued before the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Brinley was a member from Boston of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State in 1853. He prepared with great labor a system which recognized both town and district representation. As Senator from Suffolk, he made many valuable reports, particularly on the preservation of Cape Cod Harbor, on the probate courts of the State, and on the constitutional questions arising from a remonstrance against the election of a Senator from Essex County, which are yet esteemed of great importance. In 1857 Mr. Brinley removed from Boston to Tyngsborough, an old family homestead, and in due time was elected to the State Senate from the Fourth Middlesex Senatorial District. While in Tyngsborough he rendered great service to all the interests, religious, educational, and political, of the town, and was especially useful during the continuance of the rebellion, zealously sustaining both the State and the general government, during those dark days, by voice, pen, money, and labor. Among his other occupations was the preparation of a life of his brother-in-law, William T. Posten, the founder and genial editor of the New York *Spirit of the Times*.

In 1867 Mr. Brinley removed to Newport, R. I. In 1870–71 he was elected Representative, but declined re-election on the expiration of his second year. A report which he made on the fisheries in Rhode Island was pronounced by Professor Baird of the Smithsonian Institute, and United States Commissioner on the Fisheries, to be one of the most valuable legislative documents ever made on the subject therein considered. Mr. Brinley has been a very frequent contributor to *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, the *American Jurist*, and other periodicals. He is also a successful lecturer, and is Vice-President of the Rhode Island and the Newport Historical Societies. He continues actively engaged in professional avocations, so difficult is it to shake off the legal harness.

[1] "Old Dunstable" is my authority. See pp. 47–52, 77, 177, 178.

GRADUATES AND OFFICERS.

CHARLES E. GRINNELL (1862) is editor of the *American Law Review*, published in Boston, by Little, Brown, & Co.

REV. GEORGE F. CLARK (*t.* 1846) has a paper in the April issue of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, proving beyond much doubt that Benjamin Eliot (1665), a son of the apostle John Eliot, was the first minister of the town of

Mendon; that John Rayner (1663) was the second; and also that Joseph Emerson was the third; the last named being the "first *settled* pastor of the church."

CHARLES V. MAPES (1857) is vice-president and general manager of the Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Co. of New York City.

FREDERICK G. PERRY (1879) has charge of the manufacturing department of George A. Smith & Co., publishers of *Our Little Ones*, one of the best illustrated children's magazines in this country.

IN the list of ministers to Foreign Countries, published in the March *Register*, should have appeared Alexander H. Everett (1806), who represented the United States at the Netherlands, 1818–1821; and was Minister to Spain, 1825–1830; Minister to China, 1846; and died in office, at Canton, June, 1847.

IN the course of "Smith Lectures" at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., during the College year 1880–81, the following Harvard graduates deliver lectures: — Marshall S. Snow (1865), five lectures on "Great Prose Writers of France"; John Fiske (1863), three on "American History"; James K. Hosmer (1855), two on "The Jew in History," and two on "Thomas Carlyle."

THE course of lectures and entertainments given under the auspices of the Young People's Club, of the First Parish, Cambridge, included lectures by the Rev. Francis G. Peabody (1869) on "Egypt," and "Forty Centuries Ago"; Charles L. Jackson (1867), on "Porcelain and its Manufacture"; Louis Dyer (1874), on "Some Examples of Greek Art"; and Professor Crawford H. Toy, on "An Unearthed People."

GRENVILLE M. INGALSBE (*l.* 1872) is engaged in the practice of his profession at Sandy Hill, the shire town of Washington County, New York, devoting himself largely to real estate and Probate Court business. He holds various positions of public trust, delivers many addresses on industrial and social questions, and is an active Independent Republican, being a member of the State Committee of that organization.

WILLIAM M. GRISWOLD (1875), of Bangor, Me., has begun the publication of "The Monograph," a serial collection of indexed essays, with special reference, as the editor says, "to the wants of city and school libraries; but it is hoped that it will prove interesting to the general public also. The value of information about certain events, institutions, and persons is not questioned; but such information is rarely accessible in a convenient and attractive form. The editor's aim in selecting articles will be to choose those which unite scholarly accuracy with literary merit, and thus gradually to form a gallery of portraits and landscapes which may be deemed sufficient to satisfy the requirements in this field of a liberal education. While there is no royal road to learning, it is yet possible, by selection and condensation, to avoid much waste of energy, and to enable readers whose time is limited to get double benefit from it." Published fortnightly, at $2.00 per year.

THE widow of Theodore Parker, the celebrated Boston preacher, has left by her will all his manuscripts, copyrights, and published works which were in her possession to Mr. Parker's literary executor, F. B. Sanborn (1855), of Concord, without restriction as to their use. We understand that Mr. Sanborn will leave the ultimate ownership of the manuscripts, or most of them, with the Boston Public Library, for which the author destined them; but will make selections from them for publication, during the next year or two. An autobiography of Parker, for which ample materials exist, will probably be published this year, perhaps on the anniversary of his birth, August 24. A complete edition of Mr. Parker's works will also be made accessible to American readers.

Theodore Parker entered the Freshman Class of Harvard College, August 23, 1830, but never joined his class, being too poor to live in college. He received the honorary degree of A. M. in 1840, having graduated from the Theological School in 1836. He died, May 10, 1860, at Florence, Italy, a little before the completion of his fiftieth year, and is buried there.

WHERE one may expect to grow, by the help of nitrogen, thirty-five bushels of wheat per acre, one might as reasonably expect to grow one hundred bushels of corn. Wheat cannot help itself to nitrogen, and must have it, as it were, put into its mouth (the roots are its mouth, in fact). Corn can pick up its nitrogen without help, gathering it probably from the accumulations in the soil, or digesting it from food that the less hearty wheat could not touch. This important fact was first made known by Charles V. Mapes (1857), whose attention, as an expert in the artificial fertilization of plants, has been for some years past turned to this subject. He has opposed the ideas of Dr. Lawes, of England, and most writers, that corn should be placed in the list of grain crops which require to be supplied with a surplus of nitrogen, but has insisted that it should be classed with clover and the leguminous crops, which yield large quantities of nitrogen in their product, but require a very inconsiderable supply. A very large number of experiments and practical results in the field have proved that Mr. Mapes's opinion is the true one, and that Dr. Lawes, not knowing the peculiar habit of our corn crop, from unfamiliarity with it in the field, has been led into error. This, then, being the case, the problem before the Eastern farmer is very much simplified. He has already become familiar with the use of artificial fertilizers in growing wheat, and he must learn how to apply

these to corn with advantage, and with them to make use of the best methods of cultivation, so that he can, by the use of skill, overcome the ease and cheapness with which corn is grown on the fertile Western prairies. — *From Eighth Annual Report of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture.*

DR. WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON (1864) is treasurer of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, which has a membership of almost 4,000.

THADDEUS BOWMAN BIGELOW (1820) is spoken of as "an honored citizen of Oakland, Cal., and a man remarkable for activity, being about on the streets daily, although eighty years of age."

FOUR persons have served as Fellows in the Corporation of Harvard College for forty years or upwards; Henry Flynt (1693), fifty-three years; Nathaniel Appleton (1712), sixty years; Edward Wigglesworth (1710), forty-one years; and John Amory Lowell (1815), forty years.

THE Anniversary Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History, published in Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Society's Foundation, is a massive quarto volume of about 650 pages. Its contents, consisting of Society annals and scientific papers, are almost wholly by persons whose names appear in the Harvard Quinquennial Catalogue, as will be seen from the following: —

SOCIETY ANNALS. List of the present officers of the Society. (1 page.) Prefatory note, with extracts from the minutes of the annual meeting, May 5, 1880. (3 pages.) Historical Sketch of the Boston Society of Natural History, with a notice of the Linnæan Society of New England, which preceded it, including biographical notices of all the Society's prominent past members, officers, and benefactors, by Thomas T. Bouvé (A. M. 1850), 250 pages; six floor-plans; view of the Museum, and portraits of Benjamin D. Greene (1812), George B. Emerson (1817), Amos Binney (*m.* 1826), John C. Warren (1863), Jeffries Wyman (1833), Thomas T. Bouvé (A. M. 1850), Augustus A. Gould (1825), D. Humphreys Storer (*m.* 1825), and William J. Walker 1810.

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS. — N. S. Shaler (*s.* 1862), "Propositions concerning the Classification of Lavas considered with Reference to the Circumstances of their Extrusion." (15 pages.) Alpheus Hyatt (*s.* 1862), "The Genesis of the Tertiary Species of Planorbis at Steinheim." (114 pages, ten plates on nine sheets, including one plate of sections; map and two sections in text.) Samuel H. Scudder (*s.* 1862), "The Devonian Insects of New Brunswick; with a note on the Geological Relations of the Fossil Insects from the Devonian of New Brunswick," by Principal J. W. Dawson, LL. D., F. R. S., etc. (41 pages, one plate.) W. G. Farlow (1866), "The Gymnosporangia (Cedar-apples) of the United States." (38 pages, two plates.) Theodore Lyman (1855), "A Structural Feature, hitherto unknown among Echinodermata, found in Deep-Sea Ophiurans." (12 pages, two plates.) W. K. Brooks (Ph. D. 1875), "The Development of the Squid, Loligo Pealii, Lesueur." (22 pages, three plates.) A. S. Packard, Jr., "The Anatomy, Histology, and Embryology of Limulus Polyphemus." (45 pages, seven plates.) Edward Burgess (1871), "Contributions to the Anatomy of the Milk-Weed Butterfly, Danais Archippus, Fabr." (16 pages, two plates; one cut in text.) Samuel F. Clarke, "The Development of a Double-headed Vertebrate." (6 pages, one plate.) Charles Sedgwick Minot (S. D. 1878), "Studies on the Tongue of Reptiles and Birds." (20 pages, one plate; six cuts in text.) Edward S. Morse, "On the Identity of the Ascending Process of the Astragalus in Birds with the Intermedium." (10 pages, one plate; twelve cuts in text.) Lucien Carr (Assistant Curator of Peabody Museum), "Notes on the Crania of New-England Indians." (10 pages, two plates.) William James (*m.* 1869), "The Feeling of Effort." (32 pages.)

THE HARVARD LYCEUM.

THE FIRST PAPER PUBLISHED BY HARVARD STUDENTS.

THE first publication issued by Harvard students was the *Harvard Lyceum*. It was in magazine form, each number containing twenty-four pages, and was published twice a month, — the first number bearing the date of July 14, 1810, and the last, March 9, 1811. The magazine opens with an address of the editors, written by Edward Everett, beginning as follows: —

"In pursuance of the Prospectus, presented to the publick about two months ago, the first number of the HARVARD LYCEUM now makes its appearance. As we look to the publick for the patronage necessary to uphold our paper, it is incumbent on us to unfold its pretensions and address its claims to them."

It is also stated that the *Lyceum* is to be conducted by "a few students of Harvard College; and is to receive all the time and all the exertion which the paramount claims of other requisitions will permit. . . . . The design of the paper is to comprehend every department of our academical studies, and such additional literary topicks as attract the attention of every scholar," besides presenting "discussions of the various subjects assigned for the College forensick disputations," essays upon mathematics, also papers with reference to the "Botanick Garden," and subjects of moral and religious import. "As it is become almost a reproach to a person of any literary pretensions never to have passed a night on the other side of Helicon," each number was to contain original verses. The address concludes with these words: "Our request for the present, therefore, is, that everybody that has nothing better to buy with three dollars, subscribe to our paper; trusting that, as we have no object but reputation, we shall make no struggles for it which experience shall show to be unavailing."

There are no advertisements published in this paper, and no criticisms of the professors or of any of the acts of persons connected with the College. It will be noticed by the extracts from the address that it was not intended for circulation among the graduates and students of the College, but among the community in general.

Many of the articles were written by young men whose names have since become widely known. Mr. Everett not only wrote the opening and concluding addresses of the editors, but several prose articles, a poem entitled the "A. D. in Ten Books, by J. Lombard," and other poems. Among other contributors were John T. Cooper, Henry Ware, N. L. Frothingham, Henry H. Fuller, Samuel Farnham, David Damon, Samuel Gilman, and H. I. C. Story.

All the articles in the *Lyceum* were prepared with great care, and are of a high literary character. Among those of historic interest is one on the character of President Webber, published in the number issued July 28, 1810. President Webber was an eminent mathematician, and "possessed a considerable knowledge of a great variety of languages." He was accurately versed in Latin, and in Greek he was profoundly skilled. With French and Ger-

man he was familiar, and had read the best works in those tongues. He acquired a sufficient knowledge of Dutch to read the mathematical treatises which that language afforded. He had also a general acquaintance with the dialects of Northern Europe.

In the number for Sept. 8, 1810, there is an article on the foundation of the Boston Athenæum, in which are the following comments: "To the philanthropick mind, the establishment of the Athenæum in the midst of a populous and busy city presents a prospect encouraging and delightful. The interests of literature are thus at once interwoven with those of commerce, and these two grand pillars of the happiness and prosperity of the Commonwealth are enabled mutually to support each other."

Nov. 17, 1810, there is an interesting notice of President Kirkland's Inauguration: "On Wednesday last was inducted to the office of President of the University the Reverend J. T. Kirkland. This happy event, which has given a satisfaction unmixed but by sympathy with the loss his people have sustained of their pastor, was celebrated in Academick style, and with unusual testimonies of publick joy. The procession of all the officers of the government and of the instruction of the University met a very large and respectable assembly in the meeting-house." The Governor, Elbridge Gerry, a graduate of Harvard, gratified the friends of classic learning by making his inductive address in Latin. After the discourse of President Kirkland, "An anthem by the scholars was performed with skill and introduced with effect. . . . A Latin and Greek ode in the Commons-Hall gave a classical air to the festivity of the entertainment." Brilliant illuminations and a pleasant ball "closed the duties and the enjoyments" of the day. One number has an amusing essay (by Everett) on female education. The propositions set forth by him are briefly these: "Peculiar Duty of Women," "Qualifications for this Duty, — First, Religion; Second, Patience; Third, Good Humor"; and he then proceeds to argue as follows: —

"There is some discipline best calculated to bestow these qualifications."

"It is not the duty of mothers to give literary instruction to their children."

"Ladies do not study Latin. Reasons why they should. First, it is a natural use of their minds; second, knowledge of Latin would amuse their hours of leisure; third, this knowledge is easily gained; fourth, this knowledge would be the source of fame; fifth, this knowledge is gained without foreign assistance."

Mr. Everett also penned a series of letters to a student, purporting to be written by a father, in which, while objecting to "the vile catalogue of modern novels," he says: "Your own good sense will exclude from my censures those good novels of the old school of Richardson, etc., and those good ones of later days of Hannah More, Miss Edgeworth, and even Mrs. West. . . . He were indeed a cynick, who would prohibit 'The Mysteries of Udolpho' or 'The Children of the Abbey.'"

Only eighteen numbers of this magazine were published. The last was published March 9, 1811. In the final address it is stated, "The deficiency of our subscription list has made it convenient to our publisher that the present number be the last of the HARVARD LYCEUM." On the title-page of the bound volume are Crabbe's lines, —

> "And he is gone, and we are going all;
> Like flowers we wither, and like leaves we fall."

ATHLETIC EXHIBITIONS AT THE GYMNASIUM.

THE third winter meeting of the Harvard Athletic Association took place in the Hemenway Gymnasium on Saturday afternoon, March 26, and consisted of a Gymnastic Exhibition under the direction of Dr. D. A. Sargent, given before an audience of upwards of twelve hundred people. The programme included the Running High Jump, Horizontal Bar, Double Trapeze, Parallel Bars, Balancing Trapeze, Tumbling, Flying Rings, Rope Climbing, Triple Barred Eschelle, and Tug-of-War. The best efforts at the running high jump were made by Arthur C. Denniston (1883), who cleared the bar at the height of 5 feet, 7¾ inches. The horizontal bar acts, by seven participants, including Dr. Sargent, were varied, and exceedingly well executed. The double trapeze exercise by Samuel H. Spalding (1881) and Charles F. Squibb (1881) was gracefully done, and the participants merited the applause which their efforts received. The work on the parallel bars was better than is usual at amateur exhibitions. There was a necessary sameness to many of the movements, yet these were sufficiently varied to illustrate the special powers of the several performers. The balancing exercises on the trapeze by Dr. Sargent were unique. The figures executed called for a wonderful adjustment of nerve and muscle, and showed a surprising self-possession. A dozen or more students took part in the tumbling exercises. The various evolutions were cleverly done, and offered a pleasing exhibition of strength and agility. The special work of William Freeland (1881) and Lewis W. Kendall (1884) was exceptionally good. The movements on the flying rings were graceful and skilful. The somersaults of George B. Morison (1883) and Harry R. Woodward (1884) showed a careful training, and the "cross" and "horizontals" of Charles F. Squibb (1881) exhibited great muscular power. The cup for the rope-climbing was awarded to Addison S. Thayer (1881), who ascended the rope, forty feet long, in 25¾ seconds. The triple-barred eschelle by Charles B. Davis (1884), William Freeland (1881), and Dr. Sargent, was the closing feature of the gymnastic programme. The exercises on this apparatus consisted of various swinging movements and mid-air flights, so timed and executed that a tumble was averted just as it seemed inevitable. The coolness, courage, and presence of mind displayed by the participants in this exercise, as well as in many of the preceding ones, strongly recommend the practice of the so-called heavy gymnastics. The feats in themselves may amount to but little; but the self-denial, the rigid discipline, the perfect control of physical powers, the rapid and responsible exercise of judgment, and the training of the will, which the successful accomplishment of these feats often requires, represent a culture which is highly desirable. The tug-of-war between

teams from the classes of 1881 and 1883 was the concluding event. After an exciting struggle, in which each team won a "heave," the prize was given to the Sophomores, who pulled their opponents over the line in 38 seconds. The prize for general excellence, including jumping, vaulting, horizontal and parallel bars, was awarded to George B. Morison (1883).

During the exhibition William G. Twombly (1879) presented to the Harvard Athletic Association the silver challenge-cup which was won by Harvard at Mott Haven last year, at the meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association. In order to accommodate those who were unable to procure tickets for the Saturday afternoon exhibition, the programme was repeated on Monday evening, March 28.

THE CLASS OF 1860. — 1860-1880.

BY HENRY G. SPAULDING.

DR. FRANCIS M. WELD, of New York City, the genial President of the Harvard Club of that important suburb of Cambridge, has recently issued a voluminous and unique report of the Class of 1860, of which he is the Secretary. It is a volume of two hundred and fifty pages, of beautiful typographical execution, and handsomely bound in crimson half-morocco. Much of the main portion of the book is taken from an earlier report, written by a former Class Secretary, and printed in 1866; but the later events in the post-graduate careers of the members of the Class have been diligently compiled, and are related in an interesting manner. President Eliot spoke of this Class at the last Harvard Club dinner in New York as "the *soldier* Class of 1860, the Class of which seventeen members gave their lives to the country in the civil war." As a Class, he added, it "has deserved well of the country and of the University." What its deserts have been is clearly set forth in Dr. Weld's very readable report. Its spirit, both in college days and in war time, is well expressed in the ringing strains of its famous class song, so often heard on Commencement Day under the elms in the College Yard: —

> "Side by side we 've sought for honor,
> Sought the front in every fray.
> Toiling, sporting, — this our watchword:
> Here comes Sixty! Clear the way!"

Few of the older classes at Harvard have better obeyed the paradoxical injunction to "stick together when parted." The class-consciousness, therefore, among its members, is wellnigh as vigorous to-day as in the trying times when, on being deprived of their legitimate share in the exercises of President Felton's inauguration, they raised the standard of rebellion and won their "famous victory."

Members of other classes, whether older or younger, who may have the opportunity of reading Dr. Weld's report, will find in it, not only a series of vivid word-pictures of earnest and faithful lives, but also a collection of documents relating to the College during the student days of the Class and at its graduation, which give special value to the volume. A delicious flavor of "Merry Mischief" is now and then given to the editing of these documents, as when the Secretary, introducing some extracts from old examination papers, says to his classmates, "It will be remembered that when we were in college there were several of us who answered some of these questions"; and again in the note to Dr. Walker's memorable Valedictory Discourse, where the reader is informed that this sermon was preached before the Class "by their unanimous request"! The extracts also which are given from the records of the Parietal Committee will be enjoyed by every Alumnus. These records, it appears, were intrusted to the care of the Class in November, 1859, as a token of the confidence felt by the Faculty. That three grave and reverend clergymen should have been admonished for having noisy rooms, throwing water, shouting, and dressing at prayers; that one of the medical lecturers at the University was thought deserving of a similar admonition for snowballing; that a vestryman in one of the Episcopal churches of Boston was actually reproved for "reclining at prayers," — all this excites our wonder that from such sportive colts such steady steeds have grown.

We must not omit a brief mention of the remarkable bill of fare which was presented at the dinner of the Class last summer, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of its graduation. With its illustrated title-page of four *vignettes* portraying the four stages of an undergraduate's life, and its ninety-one quotations culled from all the fields of literature, it is in itself, what the dinner which it adorned most certainly was, "a feast of fat things."

HARVARD MEN IN LOWELL.

BY JOSIAH L. SEWARD.

LOWELL was incorporated a little more than fifty-five years ago. Sixty years ago, the territory now covered by the city of Lowell was divided into a few farms. During the past half-century the former village of East Chelmsford has expanded into a city of very nearly sixty thousand inhabitants. About one hundred and fifty graduates of Harvard have lived here for longer or shorter lengths of time. I shall attempt to speak in detail of a few of the more important of these. I shall speak first of those not now residing in the city. John Locke (1792) heads the list; he was an able lawyer, a Representative in Congress, and died in 1855. Luther Lawrence (1801), brother to Amos and Abbott Lawrence, was the President for seven years of the Railroad Bank, was once Speaker of the Massachu-

setts House of Representatives, and twice Mayor of Lowell. His life was suddenly and awfully terminated in 1839; while escorting visitors through one of the mills in the city, he accidentally fell into a wheel-pit, striking his head upon a cast-iron wheel, and was instantly killed. Joel Adams (1805) was a lawyer; he died in 1864. John Lane Sheafe (1810) was a lawyer, and was, later, the judge of a court in Louisiana; he died in 1864. Samuel Luther Dana (1813) was a physician and an eminent chemist; he was for many years the chemist of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company; he died in 1868 from the effects of a fall upon some ice near his door. William Williams Fuller (1813) was a lawyer; he died in 1849. John Call Dalton (1814) was an eminent physician and surgeon, indeed one of the most valued physicians in this part of the country. He died in 1864. His sons were John Call Dalton, Jr. (1844) and Edward Barry Dalton (1855). The former is a well-known medical writer and a medical professor in Columbia College. Elisha Fuller (1815) was a lawyer, who died in 1855. Pelham Winslow Warren (1815) was one of the most esteemed citizens of the city; was long Cashier and afterwards President of the Railroad Bank; he died in 1848. Many of the manufacturing agents have been men of recognized ability, whose names and influence have been widely known. Not a few of these were Harvard men. John Clark [(1816), died 1851] was several years agent of the Merrimack Company; Edmund Lewis LeBreton [(1824), died 1849] was for a time agent of the same company; also Isaac Hinckley (1834), now President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad; and, still later, John Carver Palfrey (1853). John Avery [(1819), died 1864] was agent of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company; and John Wright [(1823), died 1869], of the Suffolk Mills. Warren Colburn (1820), the distinguished arithmetician, lived many years in Lowell.

Among the lawyers who have died or moved away were Thomas Hopkinson [(1830), died 1856], a very able advocate, who became State Senator, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and resident of the Boston and Worcester Railroad; he married a daughter of John Prentiss (1818), of Keene, N. H., a veteran journalist and editor of the New Hampshire *Sentinel*, who was at one time the oldest editor in the country. Judge Hopkinson was the father of the present wife of President Eliot, of Harvard University. Seth Ames (1825), a distinguished jurist and associate justice of the Supreme Court, resided in this city many years. William Adams Richardson (1843), at present a judge of the Court of Claims in Washington, D. C., was a prominent Lowell lawyer; he was Judge of Probate for Middlesex County for twenty years, and was at one time Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. John Adams (1823), John Paul Robinson (1823), Albert Locke (1829), Joseph Warren Mansur (1831), Frederick Parker (1833), Rufus Bigelow Lawrence (1834), William Goodwin Russell (1840), and Fisher Ames, Jr. (1858), were all lawyers here at different times. Wendell Phillips (1831), the distinguished abolitionist and philanthropist, resided here for a while; also ex-Governor Emory Washburn (LL. D. 1854).

Besides the distinguished physicians already named, not now residing here, were Charles Parker Coffin (1828), Charles Gordon (*m.* 1832), George Derby (1838), an eminent physician, afterwards Professor of Hygiene in the Harvard Medical School, David Dana (*m.* 1847), Samuel Foster Haven (1852), and Sidney Howard Carney (*m.* 1861).

Of the clergymen who have claimed Harvard for their Alma Mater the following names occur to me: Theodore Tebbets (1851); Charles Edward Grinnell (1862), now a lawyer in Boston; Edwin Augustus Lecompte (1862); Horatio Wood (1827), for many years the minister-at-large in Lowell, and the promoter of many charitable and philanthropic works; Augustus Woodbury (*l.* 1849); William Reed Huntington, D. D. (1859); Warren Handel Cudworth (1850), who ministers to a large congregation in East Boston; Frank Parker Appleton (*l.* 1845), agent for several years of the Lowell Bleachery; Charles Edward Hodges (1847); Joshua Augustus Swan (1846), for several years a clergyman in Kennebunk, Me.; and Ithamar Warren Beard (1862), now settled in Dover, N. H.

Of the graduates of Harvard at present residing in Lowell are the following clergymen: the venerable Theodore Edson, D. D. (1822), the first clergyman who ever preached upon the soil of Lowell as a settled pastor, and who still officiates at St. Ann's (Episcopal) Church, in the fifty-eighth year of his ministry, with unusual vigor and zeal; Rev. Horatio Wood (1827), of whom I have just spoken; and Rev. Josiah Lafayette Seward (1868), of the Unitarian Church.

Among the lawyers Harvard men are represented by Daniel Samuel Richardson (1836), and his brother, George Francis Richardson (1850), who are two of the most honored and best known lawyers in the State. Both have been State Senators, and the latter Mayor of Lowell. Our list also includes Julian Abbot (1826); Frederic Thomas Greenhalge (1863), the present Mayor of the city; John Francis McEvoy (1854); Thomas Nesmith (1871); Samuel Brooks Wyman (1856); and Frederick Lawton (1874).

The list of physicians includes John Orne Green (1817), one of the oldest and most honored of Lowell physicians; Franklin Nickerson (1860); Abner Wheeler Buttrick (*m.* 1869); John Henry Gilman (*m.* 1863); Charles Parker Spalding (1870); Thomas Pierpont Shaw (1866); Frank Reader Rix (1875); Moses Greeley Parker (*m.* 1864); George Harlin Pillsbury (*m.* 1869); and Leonard Huntress, Jr. (1870).

Of other graduates we recall the names of Hora-

tio Wood, Jr. (1857); Edward Morton Tucke (1862), an insurance agent; Charles Dana Palmer (1868), a manufacturer; Willard Brown (1875), a member of the New York bar; Gerard Bement (1880), in the Harvard Law School; Paul Butler (1875), Agent of the United States Cartridge Company, son of General Benjamin F. Butler; George Storer Motley (1879), engaged in manufacturing; James Arthur Gage (1879); Walter Moody Lancaster (1879); Henry Whitman Kilburn (1880); Charles Rufus Brown (1877); Frederic Malcom Norcross (1858); John James Pickman (*l.* 1869); and Frederic Fanning Ayer (1873).

RULE RELATING TO THE CALENDAR.

BY PROFESSOR JAMES MILLS PEIRCE.

THE following rule for ascertaining the day of the week on which any date of the Christian era falls is easily carried in the memory, and may often be found useful: —

1. Note that, in the application of the rule, the year must be regarded as beginning with March and ending with February; so that the months of January and February must be referred to the year *preceding* that to which they belong in the current usage. Thus, January and February, 1882, must be regarded as the last two months of 1881.

2. Add to the number of the year its fourth part, omitting fractions. If the date is given according to *New Style*, add a correction for the century, which is

4	for dates in the interval			1582 – 1699.
3	"	"	"	1700 – 1799.
2	"	"	"	1800 – 1899.

If the date is given according to *Old Style*, no correction is necessary.

Next add a *month number*, which is given by the following table: —

Mo.	No.	Mo.	No.	Mo.	No.
March,	0.	August,	−1 or +6.	January,	−2 or +5.
April,	3.	September,	2.	February,	1.
May,	5.	October,	4.		
June,	8.	November,	7.		
July,	10.	December,	9.		

(It will be noted that the numbers in the second column are less by 1 than those in the first column; and that if 1 is again subtracted, we get the two numbers in the third column.)

Lastly, add the number of the *day* of the month, divide the sum by 7, and the *remainder* indicates the day of the week, according to the following scheme: —

Rem.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Day.	Sun.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.

Thus, to find the day of the week of 1 May 1881, and that of 29 Feb. 920: —

Year,	1881	Year,	919
$\frac{1881}{4}$	470	$\frac{\text{Year}}{4}$	229
Correction,	2	Mo. number,	1
Mo. number,	5	Day,	29
Day,	1		
	7)2359		7)1178
	Rem. = 0		Rem. = 2
	∴ 1 May 1881 = Sunday.		∴ 29 Feb. 920 = Tuesday.

3. It is to be observed that any multiple of 28, e. g. 28, 56, 84, 140, 1400, etc., may be subtracted at the outset from the number of the year. For years in the current century, we may subtract 1820, or subtract 1800 and add 8. Thus, 1881 gives 61, which gives $5 \equiv 61 - 56$. Again, 1815 gives $23 \equiv 15 + 8$. Moreover, at any stage of the work after the division of the number of the year by 4, any multiple of 7 may be subtracted.

Thus, using $\equiv$ to denote *equivalence* for the purpose of this rule, we have, for May 1, 1881, and Feb. 29, 920: —

$[(1881 \equiv 5) + 1 + 2 \equiv (8 \equiv 1)] + 5 + 1 \equiv 7 \equiv 0 \equiv$ Sunday.
$[(919 \equiv 23) + 5 \equiv (28 \equiv 0)] + 1 + 29 \equiv 30 \equiv 2 \equiv$ Tuesday.

4. The correction for New Style may be computed for *any century* by the following rule: —

Strike off the last two figures (whether ciphers or significant figures) of the number of the year; and from one fourth part of the remaining figures, omitting fractions, subtract the excess of those figures over 16.

5. The following examples will suffice to fix the above rule in the memory: —

Death of Constantine,	22 May	337,	Sun.
Death of Justinian,	14 Nov.	565,	Satur.
Death of Charlemagne,	28 Jan.	814,	Satur.
Battle of Hastings,	14 Oct.	1066,	Satur.
Battle of Crécy,	26 Aug	1346,	Satur.
Battle of Agincourt,	25 Oct.	1415,	Fri.
First Sailing of Columbus,	3 Aug.	1492,	Fri.
Birth of Shakspere,	23 April	1564,	Sun.
Massacre of St. Bartholomew,	24 Aug.	1572,	Sun.
Institution of the Gregorian Cal.,	15 Oct.	1582,	N.S., Fri.
Landing of Pilgrims at Plymouth,	11 Dec.	1620,	O.S., Mon.
Foundation of Harvard College,	8 Sept.	1636,	O S., Thurs.
Birth of Washington,	11 Feb.	1732,	O.S., Fri.
Adoption of Greg. Cal. in G. B.,	14 Sept.	1752,	N.S., Thurs.
Declaration of Ind. of U. S.,	4 July	1776,	Thurs.
Destruction of Bastile,	14 July	1789,	Tues.
Battle of Waterloo,	18 June	1815,	Sun.
Emancipation Proclamation,	1 Jan.	1863,	Thurs.
Beginning of Twentieth Century,	1 Jan.	1901,	Tues.

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

GEORGE PUTNAM (1826). — A discourse delivered before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, June 3, 1844, at the Church on Chambers Street, Boston. Printed in pamphlet, entitled, "The 206th Annual Record of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts." Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers. 1881.

CHARLES C. PERKINS (1843). — "Gonse's 'Eugène Fromentin.'" *American Art Review*, April.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN (1851). — "Coppee's History of the Saracen Conquest of Spain." The *Dial*, Chicago, Ill., April.

SIMON NEWCOMB (*s.* 1858). — "A Method of Developing the Perturbative Function of Planetary Motion." *American Journal of Mathematics*, September, 1880. Vol. III., No. 3.

GEORGE LEONARD CHANEY (1859). — A review of "The Legend of Thomas Didymus." The *Christian Register*, April 28.

"The Unitarian Status." The *Christian Register*, April 9, *Ibid.*

"Eight Boston Churches." The *Christian Register*, April.

FREDERIC MAY HOLLAND (1859). — Our Library IX., "The Transcendentalists." *Free Religious Index*, Apr. 7.

"Alexander II." *Ibid*, April 21.

Our Library X. "The Positivists." *Ibid*, April 28.

WILLIAM S. APPLETON (1860). — "Mules and Muling." *American Journal of Numismatics*, April.

Transactions of Societies, Boston Numismatic Society. *Ibid*, April.

CHARLES W. STEVENS (1860). — "Revelations of a Boston Physician." Boston: A. Williams & Co.

CHARLES W. SWAN (1860). — "Proceedings of the Obstetrical Society of Boston." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 28.

JOHN G. BLAKE (*m.* 1861). — "Cancer of the Cervix Uteri." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Apr. 14.

EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH (1861). — "Recent Progress in Dermatology." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 28.

Reviews and critical notices of "Alder Smith on Ringworm," "Lane on Syphilis," "Otis on Syphilis," "Duhring on Skin Diseases," "Fournier on Syphilis and Marriage," "Piffard on the Skin." *Ibid*, April.

AUGUSTUS P. CLARKE (*m.* 1862). — "Perforating Ulcer of the Duodenum." Read before the Cambridge Society for Medical Improvement, Jan. 24. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 14.

THOMAS B. CURTIS (1862). — "Pododynia: Its Cause and Significance." Read before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, March 28, 1881. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 7.

MAYO W. HAZELTINE (1862). — "British and American Education. The Universities of the Two Countries compared." New York: Harper & Brothers. [Harper's Half-Hour Series.] 1880. pp. 197.

ALPHEUS HYATT (*s.* 1862). — "Genesis of the Tertiary Species of Planorbis at Steinheim." *Anniversary Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History*. 4to, 114 pp., 9 plates.

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OBITUARY SKETCHES.

1810. NATHANIEL DEERING, of Portland, Me., died at the old Deering homestead near that city, March 25, at the age of eighty-nine years. His grandfather was Nathaniel Deering, to whose energy and enterprise Portland owes so much of its early prosperity; and his father, James Deering, was also for many years a merchant in that city, where the subject of this sketch was born, June 25, 1791. Mr. Deering pursued a preparatory course at Phillips Exeter Academy, under the tuition of Benjamin Abbot, and thence entered Harvard College. Upon leaving college he entered the counting-house of Asa Clapp in Portland, but soon relinquished business pursuits for the law. Studying this profession with Judge Ezekiel Whitman, he was admitted to the bar in 1815, and began practice in Canaan, and afterward at Milburn (now Skowhegan), Me. It was while Mr. Deering was living at Canaan that Mrs. Lydia Maria Child wrote the well-known epigram upon his name: —

> Whoever weds the young lawyer at C.
> Will surely have prospects most cheering,
> For what must his person and intellect be,
> When even his name is *N. Deering!*

Leaving Canaan in 1836 he returned to Portland and devoted himself to literary pursuits, and was for some time editor of a political paper, the *Independent Statesman*. While still at Milburn he published "Carabasset," a tragedy in five acts, founded upon the story of the massacre of Father Rasle and the Norridgewock Indians by the British in 1720. This was followed by "The Clairvoyants," a comedy which has been several times produced upon the stage in Boston and Portland. His most finished play, "Bozzaris," a tragedy, was published in 1851. Some of his short stories have also become very well known. The last years of his life have been spent in the quiet retirement of his home.

Mr. Deering married in 1824 a daughter of Major John Z. Holwell, of the British Army. Of a large family, three daughters and one son survive him.

1815. JOHN GORHAM PALFREY was born in Boston, May 2, 1796. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. From college he passed to the Divinity School, from which he graduated with its second class in 1818. Upon graduation Mr. Palfrey was ordained pastor of the Brattle Square Church in Boston, being the successor of Edward Everett. This position he retained until 1831, when he was called to the Professorship of Sacred Literature in Harvard University. In 1836 he became editor of the *North American Review*; and the severe work demanded by the periodical led to the resignation of his chair at Harvard in 1839. Removing from Cambridge to Boston, his life from that time was that of a man of letters and affairs. In 1842 and 1843 he was a member of the General Court, where he was interested with Horace Mann in carrying forward educational measures. From 1844 to 1847 he was Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the latter year was elected to Congress. Mr. Palfrey was one of the prominent movers in the formation of the Free Soil party, and was nominated by it for Governor in 1851. Failing to be elected, he retired from public life, and, with the exception of serving the city of Boston as postmaster from 1861 to 1866, devoted the remainder of his life to literature. He removed to Cambridge, and there died, April 26, 1881. Such in brief are the main facts in the life of Dr. Palfrey.

His literary career did not begin with his retirement from public life. As early as 1824 he began the publication of occasional discourses and addresses, and during his active ministry issued an edition of the New Testament and a Grammar of Old Testament idioms, excluding the Hebrew. His contributions to the *North American Review*, during the seven years of his editorship, number more than thirty, and are remarkable for the scholarship and acumen with which they deal with the theological and political topics of the time. In 1843 he published two volumes of Lowell Institute lectures on the "Evidences of Christianity." To this period of his life belong his "Academical Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities," published in four volumes, between 1838 and 1852. A little later, in 1854, appeared his "Relation between Judaism and Christianity." Dr. Palfrey's earliest historical work is his oration delivered in 1839 commemorating the bi-centenary of the settlement of Cape Cod; and five years later he pronounced the "Semi-Centennial Discourse before the Massachusetts Historical Society." The work upon which Dr. Palfrey's fame chiefly rests, the "History of New England," was begun at an age when many men deem their life-work ended.

To its preparation, however, he brought all the enthusiasm of youth, as well as the maturity and learning of years. His design was to make the work a complete history of the social, intellectual, and political life of the New England people previous to the Revolution. The first edition, published in 1858, brings the work down to the year 1689. In the edition published in 1866 a compendium of the events between 1689 and 1765 is added. The patience and exactness with which Dr. Palfrey conducted his researches, the fulness of detail and the force and spirit of his style have placed this work in the front rank of contemporary histories.

Dr. Palfrey's mind was eminently judicial. Every side of a question was carefully examined. In theology he was a conservative, following the school of Norton rather than of Channing. In politics his convictions led him to place himself on the radical side. He hated slavery with all the hatred of the true-born New Englander, and testified to the sincerity of his convictions by freeing the slaves which came to him as an inheritance from his father. As a scholar, he was accurate and painstaking; as a writer, simple, clear and forcible.

1819. CHARLES LYMAN died in Boston, April 6, at the age of eighty-one years. His long life was uneventful. It was passed chiefly in Boston and in Newport, R. I., in the enjoyment of those pleasures which righteousness, culture, and wealth give. A friend thus writes concerning him: "Courteous in speech and demeanor alike to rich and poor; charitable in word as well as in deed, he thought no evil and he spoke none. Scandal was a stranger to his lips, but the kindly word often fell from them, as did timely succor from his hand. Many an act of kindness was done in secret, and the world can only guess at half the good he did. Mr. Lyman, in the earlier years of his long life, had passed some time in Europe, under peculiarly favorable circumstances, having excellent introductions, his knowledge of French and Italian, both of which languages he spoke with purity and ease, enabling him to profit by his social advantages. His good memory gave him a fund of anecdote, which, when in the intimacy of a small circle of friends he departed from his habitual reserve, rendered his conversation most interesting. Excellent in all his relations of life, a devoted parent, an upright citizen, and a warm friend, Mr. Lyman lived a long and honorable career, and closed it amid the heartfelt regrets and tears of many whose lives he had brightened." His daughter Florence survives him. But his only son, Charles Frederic (1855), died a few months ago, leaving a son and a daughter.

1820. DANIEL KIMBALL WHITAKER, although a Northern man by birth and education, spent the larger part of his nearly fourscore years in the South, and was closely identified with it in its interests and institutions. After graduating at Harvard in 1820, he studied for a time at the Andover Theological Seminary. Soon he went South with his father, who was a Unitarian clergyman of New Bedford. They first settled in Raleigh, N. C., but owing to the failure to establish a female academy they moved to Cheraw, S. C. About 1824 Mr. Whitaker settled in Charleston, S. C. There he established the *Southern Review* which he conducted successfully for several years. In 1856 he adopted the belief of the New Church, and took charge of a Swedenborgian society in Canada. At the commencement of the civil war he went to Richmond, Va., where he was employed in the Post-Office department. At the close of the war he became a resident of New Orleans, La., and edited the *Times* of that city for almost two years. He also endeavored to re-establish the *Southern Review*, but without success. Some two years previous to his death he became a convert to Romanism. His life was more literary than pastoral. He wrote much for the papers of the South, as the *National Intelligencer*, the *Charleston News*, and the *Charleston Courier*. He was a friend of Calhoun, Toombs, Buchanan, Stephens, Marcy, and Douglas. For more than fifty years he was known and respected throughout the South.

1831 *t.* HENRY FRANCIS EDES, the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Henry Edes, of Providence, R. I., was born in 1808. He graduated at Brown University in 1828, and at the Harvard Divinity School three years later. His first pastorate was at Canton. In 1834 he was called to Nantucket, where he remained eight years. In 1842 he opened a private school in Plymouth, which he conducted four years. From Plymouth he went to Woburn, and afterwards to Eastport, Me. He preached also at Sturbridge, and his last settlement was in Barnstable. At the close of the war he spent a winter in Augusta, Ga., teaching the freedmen. In 1875 he retired from the active work of the ministry.

Mr. Edes possessed an alert and vigorous mind, and a large and sympathetic heart. He delighted in music and his love of nature was intense. Modest, his attainments were not pressed upon the notice of the world; kind-hearted, he formed many friendships.

1832 *m.* WILLIAM MASON died in Charlestown, March 18. He was born in Castine, Maine, May 8, 1805, and was the son of the Rev. William Mason (1792), pastor of the Congregational Church of that town. He received his collegiate education at Bowdoin College and graduated in 1824, in the class with the late Franklin Pierce, and the intimacy there formed continued through life. After teaching a few years he entered the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1832. He began his professional career at Bucksport, Me., where he married, Oct. 3, 1841, Sarah P. Bradley, and in 1851 removed to Charlestown, where he was a successful practitioner for thirty years. A descendant of one of the early settlers of New England, he bore many of the marked characteristics of his Puritan forefathers.

There are many who mourn the death of Dr. Mason, as the loss to them of a most genial, social companion; the removal from the community of a citizen of highest character and worth, — a medical friend and adviser, whose services, rendered at any personal sacrifice, were a source of confiding trust and grateful relief, or of the tenderest sympathy, where human help could be of no avail. He had little respect for the merely outward garb of religious profession, but he cherished and governed his life by the distinctive principles of Christian faith and duty. He won the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and the deepest hold on the affections of those who were most intimately associated with him.

1838. EBENEZER WRIGHT, of Boston, whose death occurred at Charleston, S. C., April 1, 1881, was the son of the late John S. Wright. Upon leaving College Mr. Wright adopted the mercantile profession, and for many years has been widely known as the senior partner in the firm of Wright, Bliss, & Fabyan. For some

time he had been in failing health, and went to Florida to pass the winter in hope of finding relief. He was returning North at the time of his death. His remains were brought home and interred at Mt. Auburn.

Mr. Wright left no immediate family, and his large property was distributed by a will, made a few days before his death, among his kindred and friends.

1847. JOSHUA JOHNSON, the son of Samuel and Anna Dodge Johnson, was born in Salem, Feb. 13, 1827. Soon after leaving college he was received as a patient at the McLean Asylum for the Insane at Somerville. He was removed in 1874 to the State Asylum at Worcester, where he died, Feb. 3, 1880. — *Benj. S. Shaw.*

1847. CHARLES HENRY PAINE PLYMPTON was born in Boston, Sept. 26, 1826. His father was the late Henry Plympton. During the eight years immediately subsequent to graduation he made three voyages to the East Indies, and two also to California, on commercial affairs, in which he was interested with his father. In 1862 he gave up all interest in navigation, and retired from active business. He was married in Boston, Oct. 7, 1857, to Louisa, daughter of the late Daniel Kimball, and left at his death his widow, one son, and a daughter. He died in the city in which he was born and had lived, April 17, 1881, the immediate cause being pleurisy. — *Benj. S. Shaw.*

1849. HERMANN LEWIS HENRY HOFFENDAHL was a native of Germany, but in early life came to this country with his father, who was an eminent physician of the Homœopathic school. After taking his degree at Harvard College in 1849, he studied in the Medical School, from which he graduated three years later. He also studied with Dr. Winslow Lewis, and in Paris, and in Germany. On returning to Boston he soon won a leading position, which he maintained for about a quarter of a century. In addition to his regular practice, he was attached to several theatres of Boston as a medical adviser. His wife, who survives him with a son and a daughter, was a daughter of George William Gordon, postmaster of Boston, 1852–54. His death, which occurred suddenly, March 16, 1881, was caused by hemorrhage. His age was fifty-one.

1853. CHARLES FREDERIC BLAKE was born in Boston, Feb. 19, 1834. He fitted for college at the Latin School of that city and entered Harvard College in 1849. His graduation at the College in 1853 was followed by his graduation at the Law School in 1857. He also studied in Heidelberg, where he received the degree of *Juris Utriusque Doctor*. He began to practise law in Boston, but some score of years ago removed to New York. He was chiefly devoted to the patent business, in the prosecution of which he was very successful. His wife was the daughter of the late John A. Dix. The body of Mr. Blake was found floating in the North River, N. Y., Feb. 21. The previous evening he had spent at a friend's house, which he left a short time before midnight. This was the last time he was seen alive by his friends. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

1854. EDWARD WILLIAM FORBUSH. He was born in Boston, October 6, 1833. His father, Jonathan Forbush, was originally of Groton, but was a leading merchant of Boston. His mother was Louisa Wood, of Leominster. Mr. Forbush graduated in the class of 1854, and in two years received the degree of LL.B. Subsequently he engaged in the business of a machinist which he relinquished in 1872. His wife was May Josephine Fadon, who died February 2, 1871. He gave some attention to journalism, and his contributions to several newspapers were scholarly productions, indicating critical judgment and a power of analysis which needed only cultivation to gain for him a name in the literary world. He was respected by those who knew the many good qualities of heart and head which he possessed. His death occurred December 18, 1880, after a brief illness, terminating in pneumonia. He leaves three orphan children.

1861. HENRY WELD FARRAR died, at the residence of his sister in Chicago, Ill., April 17, 1881. The Chicago *Evening Journal* said of him: "On Saturday night he retired in good health, and on Sunday morning was found dead in his bed, having apparently passed from sleep to death without a struggle. A post-mortem examination developed the fact that he died of apoplexy. Thus, in the full flush and vigor of manhood, has passed away a man of ripe faculty and fine endowments, who was endeared to all his associates by many beautiful qualities of heart and brain, of rare executive ability, and generous impulses, and who seemed heartily to enjoy the battle of life. At the time of his death he was in the 41st year of his age. Colonel Farrar was born in Bangor, Me. After a thorough collegiate course at Harvard he spent a year in foreign travel. On his return he entered the army, and served with distinction on General Sedgwick's staff in the Army of the Potomac, and when General Sedgwick received his death-wound it was in Colonel Farrar's arms that he expired. At the close of the war the deceased settled in Chicago, and it was here that he married Laura, the daughter of John L. Wilson. His wife died shortly after returning from Philadelphia, where she had visited the Centennial Exhibition in company with her husband.

"In 1869 Colonel Farrar became connected with the Chicago *Evening Journal*, remaining business manager of that paper until about a year ago. Recently he was engaged in mining operations out West, and in company with some distinguished Chicagoans made a trip through the distant Territories. The Colonel was a charter member of the Chicago Club, and had many warm friends among members of all professions in the city. He was a chivalrous soldier and a genial gentleman, and this announcement of his sudden death will cause general sorrow."

1871 *l.* EUGENE JOHNSTON BALL was a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, of Pennsylvania, in the Class of 1868. Upon leaving college he returned to his home in Lafayette, Ind., and began the study of law. In September, 1869, he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1871. Beginning at once the work of his profession, he continued in active practice until 1875, when an opportunity opened for foreign travel. He sailed in June of that year for Europe, intending to return the next spring, but the tour was extended to October, 1877. This time was spent for the most part in travel. In the autumn of 1878 he was appointed, by President Hayes, Consul at Pesth, Hungary, which position he held until his death in November, 1880. Mr. Ball was a man highly esteemed by his associates for his kindly disposition and social qualities. His musical abilities were of a high order.

COLLEGE RECOLLECTIONS AND STORIES.

JOSEPH DENNIE (1790) is the title of a pamphlet issued privately in the year 1880 by William W. Clapp, the accomplished editor of the Boston *Journal*, "with a view to preserve a more permanent memorial" of Dennie than had before appeared. It seems that the subject of the sketch was a high-spirited youth and once had to endure a six months' suspension for conduct "irregular and disrespectful to the authority of the College in general, and of ill tendency with respect to the other students, ... and in particular, that he had prepared, and on Thursday last spoke, a declamation in the College Chapel, which from its contents and the manner in which it was spoken, considered in connection with his aforesaid irregular and disrespectful conduct, afforded strong presumption of a design to insult the said authority." Mr. Clapp shows that this penalty was very keenly felt by Dennie, who believed his imprudent insult to the tutor did not justify such severe punishment. He further shows that Dennie's later life was exceptionally good, and even brilliant. According to Mr. Quincy, Dennie was "the most widely known and most talented, taking light literature as the standard, of the members of the Class of 1790." "He was the most prominent of the pioneer *littérateurs*, not only of New England, but of the United States."

The pamphlet is of great interest, for it contains numerous direct quotations from letters of Dennie and others, which give graphic accounts of affairs in the latter part of the last and in the early part of this century. For instance, Dennie, in 1794, writes: —

"In Boston, the *rational* inhabitants of that vain port most wisely suppose that none but Parsons and Sullivan can draw a declaration upon a common note of hand. Hence we behold a shoal of junior lawyers keeping vacant offices, mere barber-shops, for the purpose of idle assemblage and chat, never darkened by the shadow of clients. Without a writ to fill or a cause to support, and begirt on every side by ten thousand allurements to exorbitant dissipation, they are compelled to seek a precarious support from the gaming-table, or else, in mere desperation, marry some Tristram Shandy bonneted girl of fortune, vilely suffer themselves to be carried home by her to a father's house, there to lead a life, in Shakespeare's phrase, most *slinkingly dependent*. Now I would rather cut my throat with a penny razor than suffer even a plan of such a life to sweep across my mind. No resource therefore remains but to tolerate the inconveniences which accompany new settlements, and choose a station somewhere in this northern corner of New Hampshire. Lawyers here are in estimation. They are considered depositaries of information. They have influence, for they have property. An aristocratical order of men in *any* government command respect; and our lawyers are perhaps more allied to aristocracy than yours. Bills of cost are high, and notwithstanding the scarcity of money, *fees* are promptly paid. The upper counties on this river offer plausible encouragement to lawyers, and as soon as the spring opens, if a better chance present not itself in the lower part of Cheshire, I shall commence practice at the Grafton courts. No man, however prescient, can determine the color of future fate. Whether I prove, therefore, an employed or neglected advocate, is yet to be proved. I shall not be a *sileat* one. With modesty I cannot predict now and boldly pronounce myself a future Thatcher or Parsons. Cumberland, the author of the *Observer*, struck the first numbers at a rural press, with this calculation, — if his essays were jejune, the obscurity of their birthplace would save the author; if, on the contrary, they had the stamp of genius, they would soon be current in cities. I imitate this prudent plan. If in three years I can gain property and reputation, I will emigrate and open an office in Boston."

LAFAYETTE attended the Commencement at Harvard, and was afterwards present at a grand dinner in the hall of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, at which Judge Story presided, and such kindred spirits as Ware, Everett, Josiah Quincy, Governor Eustis, Governor Brooks, etc. took part. On being asked if he were not fatigued with such extraordinary exertions and such constant excitement, the veteran general replied that he "experienced too much *pleasure* to find any time for fatigue."

— *Magazine of American History.*

ANOTHER bit of recitation-room "macaronic poetry" is as follows: —

Tres fratres stolidi
Took a boat for Niagari;
Magnum frothum in surrexit,
Et boatum overturnexit;
Et omnes drowndideruntur
Qui swimmere non putuerunt! ugh!

DURING the football games between the Freshmen and the Sophomores in 1856, when the former were victors for the first time in several years, a few Freshmen not physically able to enter into the fiercest of the fight were acting as skirmishers in the rear of the swaying mass of combatants, when a rather short, pompous, and corpulent Soph began to amuse himself with knocking about among them. F. of the Freshmen, who, though non-aggressive in the combat, would not retreat, noticed the proceeding, and coming up with the simple remark, "I 'll teach you to pound Freshmen," at a single blow, delivered above the belt, sent the unlucky Soph tumbling backward upon the grass, to his great discomfiture and the amusement of the spectators.

THE anecdote of Mason in the March *Register* was written from memory. The actual conversation between President Felton and Professor T. as noted at the time was as follows: —

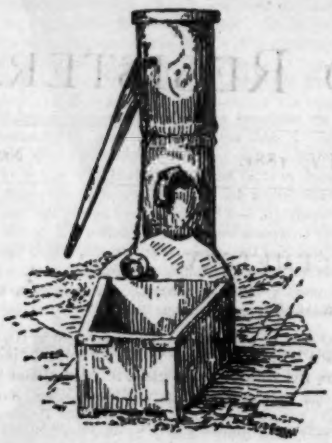
Prof. T. — Is Slidell a gentleman, externally?

Pres. Felton. — O yes, a perfect gentleman; very much more so than Mason; Mason spits. In fact, for that very reason I have said I wished Mason had got free and gone to England to spit on Lord Palmerston's carpets. Ha! ha!

Prof. T. — Well, I suppose a man who has spit on Constitutions would not hesitate at spitting on carpets.

Pres. Felton. — The English utterly detest the habit. They say in England no one has spit there since the Saxon heptarchy.

Prof. T. — Good! good!



TO THE COLLEGE PUMP.

YOUR wooden arm you hold outstretched
To shake with passers-by,
Your friends are always thirsty ones,
But you are never dry.

A hundred Classes at your lips
Have drunk, and passed away,
And where their fathers quenched their thirst
The sons now quench to-day.

Some long for claret or champagne,
And some for sherries pale,
And some indulge in Adam's beer,
But you in Adam's ale.

— *W. R. Thayer.*

WHEN the university was called a college, or "the colleges," and that institution was a sort of higher academy, set in a quaint, sleepy village, separated from town by the terrors of the "hourly," or omnibus, and bounded on three sides by breezy groves, open country, and huckleberry pastures, the whole atmosphere was — one can imagine what: not Greek, nursing poets terrible as the son of Agamemnon, but yet healthier than it is now. Still, even in these later times, glimpses of old Cambridge, when it kept its primitive traits, are not wholly wanting. On the northeastern verge of the city, in an ample stretch of natural woods, stands Shady Hill, the home of Charles Eliot Norton, where, under the suave hospitality of the scholarly host, amid the treasures of the library, and with original Tintorettos and Titians looking down from the walls, one seems transported to a corner of the fifteenth-century Italy. Within that congenial demesne, in an avenue of tall, rusty-coated pines, a party of four young people (of whom the writer was one) were strolling and sitting one day, a few years since, when Mr. Lowell came down the path, and halted to speak to them. He had in his hand Carlyon's "Early Years and Late Reflections," which was oddly appropriate to his mood; for he dwelt on the fact of thus encountering a group of the younger generation, saying that it was like coming upon his own vanished youth there in the wood. From this he went on to chat for an hour, telling about the Adirondac expedition recorded in verse by Emerson, and shared in by himself, Judge Hoar, and Mr. W. J. Stillman, who was a genuine Deerslayer with the rifle. He also spoke of poetry, — of Browning, Donne, Tennyson, and Morris; quoting from "Pippa Passes" Ottima's lines in the scene with Sebald, where she tells how

> "ever and anon some bright white shaft
> Burnt thro' the pine-tree roof — here burnt and there,
> As if God's messenger through the close wood screen
> Plunged and replunged his weapon at a venture,
> Feeling for guilty thee and me."

"When I read that for the first time," said Mr. Lowell, "I cried out to myself, 'Here is a new poet!'" Yet, somewhat contradictorily, he next branched out into a theory that modern life offered no such intensity of passion for the poet's uses as the world of the Elizabethan age still retained. It would be impossible to reproduce the eloquent glow of his monologue at this distance of time; but the incident is mentioned here to suggest how casually on the Cambridge thoroughfares, or in a little patch of unhistoric woodland like the one referred to, any day or hour may bring the pleasure of unexpected converse with some rare mind, — of poet, philosopher, critic, or worker in science. Mr. Lowell's pockets that day were full of proofs. "I 'm printing," he explained; and he was, in fact, just preparing his essay on Wordsworth for the *North American Review*. So, in the spacious university town, the routine of life goes on: the students study and the professors profess, the street-cars trundle, the hucksters patiently trade, the birds build and sing in the fruit trees, and literature grows up and blossoms under your very eyes. Seeing this, the mind naturally turns back to the time when Longfellow's village smithy really stood under its spreading chestnut in what is now the city of Cambridge (with its improved appliances of a City Hall "Ring"); when the diurnal and nocturnal sights and sounds of their neighborhood passed living into his verse and that of his brother poet at Elmwood, and Harvard fixed upon Parnassus a less myopic and philological eye than at present.

— *George P. Lathrop in Harper's Monthly.*

CHARLES A. NELSON (1860) furnishes the following.

M., S., and W. were passing from prayers to breakfast one morning when L. came up and asked M. how he did.

M. — I have done some things unwillingly this morning.

S. — If they were good things I am sorry you did them unwillingly; if bad, I am sorry you did them at all.

W. — If they were good things I am glad you did them at all; if bad, I am glad you did them unwillingly.

PROFESSOR ——— in a lecture stated that a college goody once remarked that eclipses might be of some use, but she never knew any good to come of them.